THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
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The Fourth of July.

It was once a day of sacred recollections. Commemorating as it did that grand pledge of fortune, life and sacred honor to the principle of self-government—to the declaration of the "right of the people to alter and abolish a form of government which becomes subversive of happiness and prosperity, and to establish a new government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed." Celebrated through four score years with bonfires and rejoicings, the Fourth of July had come to be considered as the natal day of Liberty; and everywhere throughout the wide, wide world, age and youth, men and women, boys and girls, the rich and poor, were taught its glorious associations, and bowed in homage to its holy inspirations. It was left to the hated and detested yankee, to make it a day of loathing and of scorn. False to every precept which it taught; faithless to every pledge it recognized; they have desecrated its character and converted it into a derision and by-word.

When history records the infamy of their short-comings, as they now are summoned to abide the test, it will require neither invective nor abuse to stain the page—the recital of ignominious treachery, untruth and apostacy, couched in the simplest form of narrative, will startle the world, for the magnitude and deformity of their mean, depraved vice, as concentered and developed in the yankee nation. With what shadow of justice did their fathers invoke the help and protection of Heaven on the cause of the first Revolution, if the people of this Confederacy may not expect it for ours? When the Colonies united against the Government of their King, they were *subjects* revolutionizing against a lawful *sovereign*. Here, they were *sovereignties*—communities—States—whose only connection with the central Government which now wages war on them, was by a compact of their own making—made in their sovereign capacity. A compact which formed a union by treaty. A treaty which relinquished rights and granted limited powers, and which reserved other powers. A compact made on condition, providing for the very event which has come to pass. Whoever will turn to the "Act of Accession to the Union and Ratification of the Federal Constitution" by this constituent convention of the State of New York, will discover that this State entered into the Union by a form of ratification, with conditions precedent, among others, was *this* remarkable power reserved with a clear and distinct emphasis: "The powers of government may be reassumed by the people, whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness." This power of reassumption was never parted with; but by precise, definite and positive language, was retained, as of the domain of the State of New York, to be by her people exercised without let or hindrance, whensoever in their judgment their happiness might require it. This condition, affixed by the State of New York to her act of ratification, with all the other conditions, declarations and impressions therein set forth, were discussed, and on discussion acceded to and accepted, and were made precedent to her entry into the Federal Union, which followed in the wake of their acceptance. The obligation to Union was only imposed on that State to the extent and along with these accepted conditions.

On the day of her accession, it was not doubted, nor could it thereafter be fairly called in question, that New York had the right to hold by the declarations and conditions specified by her convention, as the terms of her union with the other States. We speak of New York because the conditions of her union are so clearly set forth, and they occur to our mind. The federation of the States was on the avowed principle of State equality in regard to sovereignty and jurisdiction; and the very fact of admitting New York to the Union with the conditions she prefixed to the act, was the virtual extension of the same conditions to every other State, whenever the happiness or the rights of such State might call for their operation.

Nevertheless, after compelling the South to abandon the Union, by a practise of wrong and insult, this Federal Union now wages war upon us, in defiance of their accepted stipulations, in total disregard of good faith and common honesty, and in breach of that pledge of fidelity and honor which it bound itself by in the first Revolution, and which it professed to renew on each succeding fourth of July.

We are in receipt of two letters from "Wolf Pitt P. O," in Onslow county, complaining of the delay in receiving the *Confederate* at that office. We understand from them that the mail for Wolf Pitt leaves Wilmington on Friday. If so, then our paper of the Wednesday previous should go by that mail. The *Confederate* leaves here by Wednesday's cars and ought to reach Wilmington, and does, we suppose, the next day, Thursday, in time for Friday's mail. We hope the Postmasters at Goldsboro' and Wilmington will hereafter attend to our paper being forwarded in due course of mail.

During Morgan's raid into Kentucky he captured 2,800 prisoners, 3,000 horses, cut the railroads and destroyed a large amount of government property.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. NO. 24.

Perjury.

The organ of Mr. Holden, in this city, explicitly charges the following persons with the above crime of perjury, in this language:

In all seriousness, if O. Churchill, Benton Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Sugg and Silas Beckwith see proper to join a secret order and take horrid oaths which they promise not to divulge, *and then perjure themselves by divulging them*, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?

We are not the defender of these men; but here it is seen with how little regard for feeling or character, men are treated because of the performance by them of an act of duty. We do not not doubt that these were all supporters of Mr. Holden; nor do we doubt that they were seduced into this organization by some shrewd actor, who is yet to be detected. They have done a great wrong, and have made themselves amenable to the law of the land; but they have committed no act of perjury, in exposing and withdrawing from a criminal association; and they ought not to rest content under such a charge. They now owe it to themselves and to their country—now that this harsh and insulting accusation has been made against them, by the authority of Mr Holden, through the *Progress*—a charge of perjury—to come out and expose all they know about this cowardly and criminal league—to tell who initiated them, and who are the prime leaders—to go before a udge of the Superior court, or before the Government commissioner and make a clean breast.

It is believed that this disgraceful and criminal society was started by a person in high office—that it came to him from the yankees—that he has not joined himself, but is as guilty as if he had—and it is of him and of the ring-leaders that the Government wishes to take notice.

Mr. Churchill, Mr. Long, Mr. Beckwith and the Hollands, will not fully have discharged their duty, nor cleared their skirts, until they lay bare the guilty instruments who led them into this association, and until they thoroughly unfold its evil purposes.

And now, the loyal people of North Carolina have imposed upon them the solemn obligation to face this nefarious organization, and crush it; to bring the leaders, who are no less than tories, to punishment; and not to rest satisfied until the ineffable disgrace of it is wiped out. From Greene county to the mountains let the State be purified.

If ever the judiciary of a State were called on, the Judges of North Carolina are now, to do *their* part.

The News.

We are without news to-day from Virginia, either by newspaper or telegraph. A gentleman on the train, however, brings the information, that Grant has withdrawn his army from the south to the north side of the Appomattox—thus abandoning his attack on Petersburg, and looking to another advance on Richmond, designing, it is said, to combine with his land assault also an attack by water—unless the stubborn works at Drewry's Bluff, and our iron-clads, should dispute and prevent his passage, as they are sure to do. We regard this as Grant's dying struggle, in which he will fail, and failing he will find some excuse for retiring from before Richmond, as he has Petersburg.

We understand very heavy artillery firing was heard northward yesterday, significant of an engagement between the two armies. If so, we may hear something of it by telegraph before going to press.

The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad has been ordered to be repaired now, as the Yankee raiders have been pretty well gobbled up. The repairs, it is said can be made in a short time. The wires are working through to Petersburg.

Churches.

We are still beset by the preachers; and the only consolation that we have, is that as long as *they* invest us, we are safe from the devil; for we are very sure that he will have more magnanimity than to fall aboard of a fellow who has already against him two to one—that is, if Milton properly describes him.

If they don't let us alone, we shall call in the "Ladies Relief Association," which can furnish to both of them more useful and profitable occupation.

We have got nothing to do with the "Apostolic succession." The question with us is, which is to succeed—the Devil's imp, Grant, or God's chosen servant, Robert E. Lee—Johnston or Sherman—the Confederacy or Lincoln. On this success, depends life, liberty, hope, honor, ALL, with us.

Peradventure we may still be free from the evil one that lusteth after our soul. We pray the preachers to continue to have us in their holy and charitable keeping.

Brigadier General Lucius Polk, formerly of this city, was severely wounded in the leg in one of the recent battles in Georgia. We are glad to see that his wound is not as serious as at first thought. He is at the head of a splendid command that has distinguished itself in every conflict in which it has been engaged; and we are glad to learn that not a great while will elapse before he will be able to lead his dashing brigade in the thickest of the fight.

The New Firm.

We have heretofore called the public attention to the fact, that Mr. Holden, in anticipation of being elected Governor, has charged Governor Vance with "breaking his contract" with George N. Sanders—thereby recognizing the claim of said Sanders to enormous damages, and committing the State to pay the said claim. So, if Mr. Holden should be elected, Sanders would hold him to this admission, and the State could only escape by repudiation. We have also assured the public, that this claim of Sanders is an imposture and a cheat—that Gov. Vance "did not break any contract with Mr. Sanders"—but that the latter wholly failed to execute his contract. In proof of this, we offer to the public to-day the response of Mr. John White, our Commissioner for the negotiation of the Cotton Bonds, who was in London all the while—knew all about the matter, and who is, we believe, as upright a man as there is in the State:

WARRENTON, N. C., 2nd July, 1864.

COL. D. K. MCRAE, Raleigh:

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo., containing the following questions addressed to me:

"1st. Whether Mr. Sanders did not contract with Gov. Vance to furnish army supplies at Halifax and receive Naval Store bonds in payment; and whether he did not wholly fail to execute this contract?"

"2nd. Be pleased to state whether, after Col. McRae's arrival in Europe, he did not afford every facility to enable Mr. Sanders to execute his contract. Whether he did not wait upon him from March until June, and until it was clearly manifest he was wholly without the credit to execute the contract?"

"3rd. From your knowledge of the facts, did Gov. Vance break his contract with Mr. Sanders, or did Mr. Sanders break his contract with Gov. Vance?"

I will proceed to answer your questions, in the order in which they stand, as briefly and plainly as I can.

Answer to question First:

On the 1st of December, 1862, Mr. G. N. Sanders wrote a leter to Governor Vance, stating that he was prepared from knowledge derived from a recent visit to England and Nova Scotia, to enter into a contract with the State of North Carolina for the supply of Army Stores in large quantities, receiving in payment State scrip for Naval Stores on the terms therein mentioned; and proposing to the Governor, that for such scrip that he would deliver to the agent of Gov. Vance at Halifax, Nova Scotia, coffee, tea, boots, shoes, fixed ammunition and clothing, at Yankee Government prices; also any quantity of Minnie rifles, with bayonets of the best Belgian make, at $10; also original percussion muskets with bayonets at $7 50 each, and altered percussion muskets at $4 50 a piece, freight and marine insurance from Antwerp to Halifax to be added to these prices; also accoutrements and equipments to correspond to the arms aforesaid, at Yankee Government prices. No time was specified in the letter for the delivery of the articles, but I presume that Mr. Sanders, when he wrote the letter, expected to deliver them in a reasonable time after his proposition should be agreed to by Gov. Vance, and with but little delay, as he must have known that the articles were urgently needed by the State of North Carolina. On the back of the said letter, or on some part of the same paper, there is a writing in these words:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT of N. C.,
Raleigh, December 22nd, 1862.

"The foregoing contract or offer agreed to, and I agree to take for the State of North Carolina on terms named, 2,000 muskets, first class, 400 Enfield rifles with bayonets, 100 Belgian telescopic guns, 500,000 rounds of fixed ammunition to suit.

"Fill up balance of cargo with army shoes and a few bales of woolen cloth.

Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina."

This bill (except the telescopic guns) may be duplicated to the number of ten thousand muskets and two thousand Enfield rifles and ammunition, shoes and cloth in proportion.

Z. B VANCE.

I saw while in England the original letter from Mr. Sanders, and the above writting signed by Governor Vance; and I have now before me copies of both, which I believe to be correct, in a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Sanders in England, which has been, to some extent, distributed in North Carolina. See pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that pamphlet. According to the contract, the Naval Store bonds were to be received in payment for the articles, according to the express terms of the contract itself, and as Gov Vance caused the bonds to be in readiness to be delivered up so soon as the articles should be furnished as Mr. Sanders well knew, and as Mr. Sanders never furnished any of the articles stipulated for, of course the latter wholly failed to perform his contract.

Answer to question Second:

I have every reason to believe from what I heard and saw in England, that after your arrival there, you were anxious for Mr. Sanders to fulfil his contract with Gov. Vance, and that you exerted yourself at various times, from March until June 1863, to enable him to do so, and indeed until you had reason to believe that the contract would not be performed by him.

Answer to question Third:

From my knowledge of the facts acquired by me as State's Agent in England, I am well satisfied that Gov. Vance did not violate the contract, but on the contrary was anxious and willing to carry it into execution, and did every thing in his power to bring about its performance. I am equally well satisfied that the contract was violated by Mr. Sanders.

Yours, very respectfully,
JNO. WHITE.

The Soldiers Vote,

On Thursday, the 28th day of July—being the Thursday preceding the regular election in the State. We will publish to-morrow, the Ordinances, authorizing the Soldiers to vote for Governor, Members of the Legislature, Sheriffs, &c.

Perjury.

Let Messrs. Churchill, the two Hollands, Beckwith, Long and Suggs, take notice, that Mr. Holden copies from the *Progress* the article which charges them with perjury, in these words:

"In all seriousness, if O. Churchill, Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Sugg, and Silas Beckwith, see proper to join a secret order and take horrid oaths, which they promise not to divulge, *and then perjure themselves by divulging them*, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?"

But we tell these men, for their comfort, that although Mr. Holden charges perjury upon them by this publication, that this is only one of his "honest arts"—his kaleidescopic views.

In 1855, the political order of Know nothings existed. It was a secret organization, not for purposes of treason, but for political purposes. Its members bound themselves by an oath, and among other oaths, to keep secret the proceedings of the society. Mr. Holden assailed this society with great bitterness. On the 2nd day of May, 1855, he gave his views on know-nothing oaths, under the title "Extra judicial oaths." Hear him:

"Vain and rash swearing is forbidden by the scriptures; and know-nothing organs presume largely upon the ignorance and gullibility of the people, when they assert that this applies only to profane cursing and swearing.

"When an oath is taken according to law, the swearer knows the nature of it before he takes it. He may read it, or have it repeated to him, and if he does not understand it he may have it explained to him. Thus he swears understandingly, and comprehends before hand the nature of the oath he is to take. Any other kind of swearing is vain and rash, consequently sinful, and binding neither in a moral or legal point of view. On the contrary we believe a man is morally bound to expose all such frauds and tricks, preparatory to his own repentance, and in order to warn others against the fearful sin into which he himself has fallen."

This was the teaching of Mr. Holden on the 2nd of May, 1855. Following this teaching, Mr. Churchill has exposed the frauds tricks and depravity of this criminal combination named the "Heroes of America." He has "warned others against the fearful sin into which he himself has fallen," and for this Mr. Holden turns upon him and charges him with *perjury*, for doing that which he heretofore declared he thought a man "morally bound to do."

It is to be hoped now, that Mr. Churchill and his associates will expose this whole business to the public, and the officers of the law. They might go before Judge Saunders, or Commissioner Bragg, and let it all out.

If Squires House and Johnson know any one who is a member, or any one who initiates into this society, they are solemnly bound to divulge it, as Magistrates—and so are all other Justices.

Let this thing be done at once, that society may feel safe against this lurking and hidden mischief.

And let our judicial officers *at once* commence to do the work of the law on all offenders. Let Justices in the county cause to be brought before them *all* who they have reasonable cause to believe are in this traitorous organization. Let judges do the same. A very little will trace this corrupt stream to its fountain head. The Government is already in possession of many facts.

And let deluded men, who joined under false persuasion, come out, as Mr. Holden said they "are honorably bound to do," and "expose the fraud," lest they be found under the roof when the law applies the torpede to the dwelling.

Another Murder by Deserters.

The Iredell *Express* contains an account of the murder of Mr J. F. Woodard, of Alexander county, by a gang of deserters, who waylaid him on his own premises, and shot him, three balls having entered his person, of which he died on the 25th ult. A short time previous, as a member of the Home Guard, he went with his company into Wilkes county in search of deserters, and in the discharge of his duty he shot at a notorious desperado and deserter named Jo. Younger. It was made known to them that Mr. Woodard was the man who shot. This was on the 22d, and on the 24th ten deserters secreted themselves on his premises and took their vengeance as above described. Mr. Woodard was a very worthy citizen. His friends have sworn that ten deserter's lives shall be the ransom.

RAIN.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says that section of country was blessed with a good rain on Sunday evening. Would that the fructifying showers of heaven would fall on the parched earth and famishing crops of this region. We have not had enough rain to be of any service to vegetation for several weeks—the gardens are almost literally burnt up, and the corn crops are suffering dreadfully from the drought.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. R R.—Messrs. J. D. Whitford, George Green, J. H. Bryan and J. C. Washington were elected Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad at the annual meeting in Goldsboro'.

Mr. Whitford was re-elected President, and Mr. Justice Secretary and Treasurer.

"The Stallfederate System."

"It seems to be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain from official sources all the facts in relation to this system."

Raleigh Standard, July 8th, 1864.

It is *very difficult*. A few days ago we asked Mr Holden in the most respectful terms, if he, being a "shade officer," to-wit, "State Printer," has not been in the habit of buying his molasses from the Commissary Department for the purpose of feeding a member of his family, to-wit, his *printing machine*:—and if he did not buy this article at Government prices; and he does not even "treat us politely," as Col. Russ was treated—he gives us no information, however meagre—but continues to call on the people *"to mark the fact, and to bear in mind, while thousands of women and children have not had a bite of meat for months, and are suffering even for bread, that the shade officers who surround Gov. Vance, are not only allowed their salaries, but they are permitted to buy their flour, and bacon, and corn meal, and sugar, and rice, and coffee, and the like, at very low Government prices"*

And not a word does Mr. Holden say about molasses. Now there is nothing that the dear little "children love so much as a good sop of molasses—molasses, blessed extract of sugar cane or Chinese corn stalk—how the dear, children do love it. Is there a "stall-federate" with heart so hard, so inhuman, so brutal, as would take away the molasses, out of the mouths of "suffering children who hav'nt had a bite of meat in a month." We again ask Mr. Holden, in the interests of society, by his love of the poor children and their fond maternal parents, to help us ferret out the monster in human shape who stands up in the broad face of day, and in defiance of humanity, and perpetrates this iniquitous wrong on harmless, starving children, and innocent and unoffending mothers.

How much molasses has Mr. Holden, "State Printer," bought from the Commissary, and fed away to his printing machine? "Only think of it! Such officers as Speer, and Jordan, and Faribault, and Faison, and Clarke, and others, going up to draw their rations as privates," and humble rations at that—a little flour, or a very little meal, a one fourth of one hundredth part of an ounce of raw middling a day, or perhaps the bone of a herring—and here's a "printing machine," which never "smelt powder," and never will as long as it belongs to Mr. Holden, is allowed to *purchase molasses*, and sop in it all over, and only because it belongs to Mr. Holden, who is a shade officer, to-wit, "State Printer." And gallant officers can't get *a lick* or liquor—and this stallfederate licks and smears, right in their faces! In a few days "we shall take up this subject more at length," and measure this molasses pint by pint, "and thoroughly expose these abuses."

God only knows how many brave and heroic officers, such as "Speer, and Jordan, and Faribault, and Faison, and Clarke," and how many dear, delightful, interesting, wonderful children have literally starved, while molasses in abundance has been poured out on the "rolling machine," which Mr. Holden owns.

Let the legislative candidates on every stump read this article to the wronged and slighted people.

We are still without any mails from Virginia, and the telegraph is dumb as to operations thereabouts. A young man who left Petersburg on Monday, says the yankees shelled the city pretty extensively on Sunday and had commenced shelling again on Monday. Considerable damage was done by the shells on Bollidgbrook street; but we have heard of no person being injured.

The report still prevails that at least a portion of Grant's forces was removed to the south side of the Appomattox on the 4th; and it is said that he is removing his torpedoes and other obstructions in the James preparatory to his boats moving on Drewry's Bluff. The Railroad will be open for the passage of the cars it is thought by to-morrow or next day.

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been filed as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Haskill *vs* Freeman, in equity, from Stanly, decree for plaintiff, and directing an account. In Sloan *vs* Mendenhall, in equity from Guilford, decree for plaintiffs and reference. In Edwards *vs* Parks, in equity, from Ashe, dismissing the bill. In Peecler *vs* Barringer, in equity, from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the order.

By BATTLE, J. In Walton *vs* Gatlin (habeas corpus) judgment reversed, and judgment here for the enrolling officer. In Haden *vs* Bradshaw, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Carson and others, *ex parte*, from McDowell, legacies to deceased daughters lapsed. In Carson *vs* Carson, in equity, from McDowell, children of second marriage excluded from the trust.

By MANLY, J. In Turner *vs* Kittrell in equity, from Granville, decree affirmed. In Whitaker *vs* Brown, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff. In Baker *vs* Harris, from Rowan, judgment reversed. In Cline *vs* Latimore, from Cleaveland, judgment affirmed.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

From the Conservative.

How Wm. A. Graham for Gov. Vance.

The *Standard* and *Progress* have been claiming for some time past, that a number of prominent Conservatives of the State were favorable to the election of Mr. Holden for Governor." We were well assured that the most, if not all, of them were friends and supporters of Gov Vance, and we took occasion so to state in the *Conservative*. But the *Progress* insisted that we were mistaken, and affected to state knowingly that these gentlemen would support Mr. Holden. We accordingly addressed several of them notes, enclosing to each the article from the *Progress*, with the request that they would give us their positions touching the election for Governor. We are just in receipt of a letter from Hon Wm. A. Graham, one of the gentlemen alluded to, in which this distinguished son of North Carolina, than whom no truer or better Conservative exists in the Confederacy, declares himself, in unmistakable terms, for Gov. Vance. The name of Wm. A. Graham is "a tower of strength" Mr. Holden will not accuse *him* of having forsaken his friends and gone over to the "*Destructives*." William A. Graham is a true type of genuine Conservatism, and bears testimony to the "ability, energy and zeal" of Gov. Vance's administration, and the faithful manner in which he has "guided the rights and dignity of the State, and the liberty and safety of her citizens."

The following is Gov. Graham's letter:

HILLSBORO', June 30, 1864.

SIR:—Your note enclosing an article from the *Progress* in relation to the pending election for Governor of the State, inquiring whether my position in respect to it is correctly represented therein, has been received.

In reply, I have to say, that while deprecating the contest which has arisen touching this election, and not at all participating in the acrimonious feeling with which the canvass seems to be conducted by a portion of the public press, I supposed it was well known that I am an earnest supporter of the re-election of Governor Vance. Months before any other had been announced and when I certainly anticipated no opposition from any quarter, unless from his original opponents, I advised him, in view of the general success of his administration, that I thought it his duty not to withhold his name as a candidate for re-election. Like views have been uniformly expressed whenever the subject has been suggested in my correspondence and conversation. His administration has in my opinion been characterized by ability, energy and zeal in its endeavors to give success to our arms in the great struggle in which we are engaged whilst it has sought carefully to guard the rights and dignity of the State, and the liberty and safety of her citizens. In this line of policy he has but co-operated with the majority of the General Assembly chosen at the same time with himself, and I am persuaded has met with general approbation.

I write but to answer your inquiry, with no leisure or inclination to speculate on what the future may have in store for us, in the dispensation of national events, but for the next two years, as in the past, I am quite satisfied to entrust to Gov. Vance the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws on the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. GRAHAM.

J. D. HYMAN, ESQ.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR., FOR GOV. VANCE:

We are authorized by the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., to state that he is "emphatically for Vance" Mr. Turner is one of the leading prominent Conservatives of the State that have been claimed by the *Progress* as favorable to the election of Mr. Holden.

Mr. Turner is about the last man in the State that would vote for W. W. Holden. Mr. Holden knows this, and has about as much use for Mr. Turner as the Devil has for holy water. Josiah Turner, Jr., is an old fashioned old line Whig Conservative, and although a true Confederate, devoted to the cause of Southern independence, he would be very far from voting for the father of secession of North Carolina.

Will the *Standard* and *Progress* give their readers the benefit of the fact, that Gov. Graham and Mr. Turner have declared themselves in favor of the re-election of Governor Vance? We shall see.

MORE OF THE RED RIVER BATTLES.—The Yankees are making a clean breast of their reverse on the Red river. A private letter from an officer, written at Grand Ecore, Louisiana, and published in the Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican*, says:

The engagement was near Mansfield, which resulted in the loss of all the train and artillery which were irregularly distributed in the train. The attack was so sudden that all were panic stricken, the horses were cut from the wagons and artillery and infantry precipitately fled to the rear. Then the cavalry became engaged, but only for a moment, when they abandoned their horses and fled.

Then the Thirteenth army corps was ordered up, brigade at a time. Thus this corps was fearfully routed losing some sixteen or eighteen hundred men, and those who did escape were forced to abandon their arms. Had it not been for the plunder in the captured train, this entire corps would have been taken prisoners, one brigade at a time. I have talked with many of the Thirteenth corps who were taken prisoners, and escaped while the rebels were plundering the train. The Thirteenth is now almost without arms. It was commanded by General Ransom and four brigade commanders. General Ransom was wounded by a ball passing through his leg above the knee and three of the brigade commanders were killed.

The remaining one, Colonel Raymen, is now in command of the corps. General Banks is universally condemned by officers and men. The few rebel prisoners we have are very jubilant, and say, "General Banks has been the best commissary we have ever had in this department, since he has been in command. We could not get anything from Butler. We lost from twenty to thirty pieces of artillery and some five thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. The army gives General A. J. Smith great credit for his conduct, and say if it had not been for him all would have been lost.

THE CAMP FOLLOWER.—A publication by Stockton & Co., Augusta. It is full of amusing scenes and humorous incidents, and will serve to while away (not only the leisure of camp when our boys are out of harm's way, but at the quiltings.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864

Our Duty Performed.

We publish to-day an article from each, [illegible] Observer and the Charlotte Democrat [illegible] Secret Association. We are glad that the leading presses [illegible] at last arousing to the [illegible] upon this important subject. With great deference, we think they have been somewhat tapped, seeing that they have been taken up by us, with the consciousness of the existence of a dangerous and criminal [illegible] here in our midst. We are glad, however, now to have the discussion as to the proper course to be adopted; and we invite the public attention to their views as they embrace our own opinions.

Let us see now, for a moment, the state of things in North Carolina, in order that loyal men may put to themselves the interrogatory what they ought to do and how strong are the reasons which they should adopt?

First.—We have had a man of very extensive influence and considerable influence, at the head of a formidable press, who has been now for more than twelve months, defying, abusing and threatening the Government; publishing articles calculated to inspire the enemy with a belief that North Carolina was anxious for a restoration of the union; publishing articles calculated to disaffect the soldier and lead him to desert; publishing articles inviting the people to take action preliminary to the overthrow of the government, and actually proposing its overthrow; who has been proved to have proposed to members of the legislature to call a convention, in order that North Carolina might be severed from the Confederacy; who has openly advocated this convention while denying the object; who has been detected in the possession of as traitorous a letter as pen could write; addressed to disaffection, coming from a friend whom he recognized and continued to cherish! A man who has but lately been discovered in the act of writing a recommendation for the appointment of chaplain to one of the soldier's Hospitals of a person who is a chief initiator into the secret criminal association; while he did not sign the recommendation, and denies the knowledge of the existence of this organization.

Against this man the evidence exists, that he did give aid and comfort to the enemy, for their speakers and their presses have alluded to him, and called him by name, and derived from his acts the hope of spreading disaffection among our people and affecting the ruin of the loyal cause. Our prisoners bear further testimony to the pernicious influence of this man among the enemy, and the enemy's prisoners, passing through our towns, audaciously cheer him in our streets. Against him evidence exists, that he has caused the desertions of our soldiers, for convicts in their dying confessions attribute to him their death.

Yet this man passes untouched by the law—judicial officers of the State feel no obligation to arrest him, and he is before the people to-day as a candidate for the office of Governor.

If we have said anything not strictly true in the above, let it be called to our attention, and he will gladly retract it.

The author of the letter to which we have alluded, (for Mr. James H Everett as surely wrote that letter to Mr. Holden as D. K. McRae pens this article) is a candidate for the Legislature of North Carolina, in the very county of Wayne, over the heads of whose people he hoped the "crash might come—when Jeff Davis might be cut off and his place filled by a President of the whole;" which meant no more, no less, than an expression of the wish that our cause might fail, and we, our State and nation, fall back under the rule of the "Federal Union."

Another candidate for the Legislature, one who has been esteemed as one of the promising men of the State; one who commanded a wide popularity and enjoyed an extensive public esteem, has but lately made a speech addressed to a company of Reserve forces, (we are told) in which he pleaded to these soldiers that it was "useless to be sending any more of our people to be killed, for we were already subjugated;" and in connection therewith he announced himself for Mr. Holden. (Of course he could be for no one else.) Along with these events we had public meetings, denouncing the war, appealing for a convention, and only restrained by the repeal of the *habeas corpus*.

On the fourth of July, in this town, a citizen was engaged in firing salutes in honor of the day; and the information is, that he coupled therewith, as an additional cause of rejoicing, that Vicksburg fell on that day, and Richmond might fall.

Other candidates for the Legislature are in the field—some who openly hold "that the negro is entitled to equal rights with the white man;" and others yet, who have been heard to declare, that if "Grant whips Lee, Holden stock will go up." On the fourth of July too, near by this town, was held a negro entertainment, under whose auspices we have not been informed, but concerning which (considering all the circumstances) there was much that is reprehensible.

And to cap the climax, a secret society, having undoubted affiliation with the enemy, which has transacted business with the enemy; for communication has taken place between members of this organization, both by the eastern and western route; has been discovered. A society whose members are solemnly sworn on the penalty of death,

1st, To seek and take protection from an invading force, to the sacrifice of their duty as citizens, and to the sacrifice of their fellows.

2nd. To respond to any cry of distress from another member, whether he be a foeman on the field, a spy lurking in our country, a deserter hid in our woods, or a prisoner held by us seeking to escape.

3rd. To hold unlawful communication with the enemy.

We have this morning heard from a reliable source, what we had heard before, that the thieving band of tories and deserters in western North Carolina, are *all initiated members of this conspiracy*. And when we sought to avoid being put in a military organization here in Raleigh, we were satisfied of the fact that there were one hundred or more of the members of this criminal association right here. We knew their places of meeting, and we knew this Mr. Bragg, whom Mr. Holden has written an application for, to be chaplain of the hospital, to be chief initiator.

And now, we appeal to the press and people of North Carolina, is this state of things to be permitted longer? Is there no law, no public sentiment of sufficient moral force to compel loyalty, or oblige silence from disloyalty, and restrain treason? Are communities prepared, in the rear of their slaughtered sons, to endure the presence of open and armed disloyalty, audaciously soliciting their votes? If so, we feel sorry for North Carolina. History will record it against her, and it will do her no credit, whatever side befall. Now is the time, if there be nerve, manhood, and a right sense of duty in North Carolina, for them to show themselves.

Mr. Bragg.

We publish in another column the card of the Rev. W. N. Bragg, at his request. It professes to set forth the extent and the reasons of his "connection with a secret political organization." He says: "A friend informed me that he could put me in possession of certain information that would be of use to me and my family, in the event of the enemy overrunning this section of the country; and this information was communicated to me, and I have communicated the same information to a few others, believing it would be of benefit to them."

It is evident from this card, that the Rev. Mr. Bragg makes this statement under the compulsion of fear. So long as this movement was undetected, he remained silent and continued to make his "communications for the benefit of his friends;" and now, when impelled by a sense of danger, from the law at home, he comes out. It is apparent from his card that much more is withheld than is divulged. We regret this, for it was as little as Mr. Bragg could do, to inform the Government and the public what these "communications" were, which were to benefit him and his family, and leave the mass of his fellow-citizens unbenefitted. Mr. Bragg's excuse that he did not see the connection that the enemy must necessarily have with the matter, is a paltry one: for how could any sensible mind fail to perceive that, in order for the enemy to comprehend the sign, there must be some mutual understanding. However, he now sees that there must be "some criminal combination of the kind, and he abjures and denounces it."

Mr. Bragg has not entitled himself to any thanks from the community by this card. He is fortunate, if he escapes a judicial investigation. With one hand he was applying for an honorable and useful office from our Government; with the other he was applying for protection to the invading enemy, and putting himself into communication with him by a mutually understood sign. In the first application, Mr. Holden was his amanuensis. Who was his inductor into the second, he does not communicate. It is to be hoped he will yet do so before some judicial officer, under oath—a legal, binding oath.

We shall recur to this card again—for our duty to society does not allow us to let Mr. Bragg's case drop.

A TREASONABLE SECRET ASSOCIATION.—We have known for some two or three months past that the authorities were on the track of a treasonable secret Association, whose object was said to be the overthrow of the Confederate government. We have refrained from alluding to it because we thought it a matter for the Courts rather than the Press. But the publication of several affidavits in the Raleigh *Conservative* of Saturday last demands notice.

Silas Beckwith, Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long and R. H. Sugg, of Chatham county, make oath before H. Council, J. P, that they were members of a secret organization in that county; that they were misled as to its object, and now having discovered that its tendency was to injure the country, they repudiate it, ask pardon, and pledge their honor never again to be caught in such an organization.

The Rev. O. Churchcill, a Baptist Minister of the same county, certifies that he had been induced to join the Association, which exists in that and other counties; but his eyes being opened, he prays God to forgive him, and exposes the whole concern. He says the name of the Association is the "Heroes of America," its main object, protection from the enemy; it has a terrible oath against disclosing the secret; has secret words and signs, by which members recognize each other; its members were expected to vote for Mr. Holden, but Mr. C. is a warm supporter of Gov. Vance.

The *Conservative* has further information, as to its leaders, places of assemblage, modes communication, motto, oath, pass words, signs, origin, &c. It originated with the yankees, who communicate with it through agents.—The penalty for divulging the secret is to be shot through the head.

The leaders of this treasonable Association should be instantly arrested, tried, and if found guilty, executed forthwith. Ignorant and deluded members should be spared upon confession and repentance; but no mercy should be shown to the leaders.—*Fayetteville Obsrrver.*

We shall soon have important disclosures of the "H. O. A.'s," from Guilford and Randolph. The disclosures will reach HIGH and LOW.—We should be glad to have an authentic report, in full, of the speech delivered by Thomas Settle, Esq., lately, before the Reserves at Wentworth. We have heard from a correspondent, about it; but we want the substance of the speech.

Bishop Elliott's Sermon Concluded.

But it may be said that this is a one-sided view of the case. The enemy has been steadily gaining upon us, and every year finds him in possession of some new territory which weakens us and gives him confidence of final success. Admitting this to be so, we must remember the cost at which these advantages, such as they are, have been achieved. Already has the United States Government accumulated a permanent debt of fifteen hundred millions of dollars, besides a floating debt, which it dares not look in the face, of several hundred millions more, amounting together to one half the national debt of Great Britain already have their military drafts exceeded a million of men, some hundreds of thousands of whom have been disabled, or whose bones lie scattered over the debateable ground of Virginia and Tennessee; and with no better result than having regained, as I said just now, a portion of the territory which came to us from them after the war commenced. Can they at this rate continue this expenditure long enough to finish their work? Will the people of the United States consent to be drained and slaughtered through an indefinite series of years for the annual honor of marching from Washington to the Rappahannock, and from Nashville to Chattanooga? Impossible! for it would require, according to their present rate of progress, at least two more Presidential terms and the accumulation of a debt unheard of in the annals of the world, before they could overrun our territory, even supposing that they should meet no such crushing defeats as they have encountered in the past. Truly, their prospect is not a bright once, even when adjuiting their own pretensions.

But it will be said that our resources in materials of war, in food and in men, are all failing us, and that we cannot maintain the struggle for a much longer period. This is a popular error, uttered without proper consideration, and without those limitations which are necessary to make it true. In materials of war, strictly so called, we were never so well off as we are at this moment. I remember well, when in the early days of this conflict, there was not powder enough in the Confederacy to fight another battle, and now we have it in rich abundance. I remember well, when in this very military district, threatened too, at the time with a serious attack, the fortuitous arrival of a foreign vessel alone enabled us to arm the troops, which had assembled for our defense. And now who hears of any deficiency of arms? In the first years of the conflict our supply of both heavy and light artillery was scanty, and for the most part, a very inferior quality, and now we have quite an abundance of that arm of the service, equal in most respects to the armaments of our adversary. Again and again have our troops been reduced, in the past, to great extremities for proper and sufficient clothing and equipments; they are now according to the most authentic accounts, well ordered in these respects, and sufficiently provided with at least the necessaries of a camp life. When we first grappled with our enemy, their mechanical superiority was what we had most to dread; now our workshops, our armories, our powder mills, our mineral bureaus, our laboratories, which have sprung up with wonderful skill and energy, can compare in quality, if not in number, with the best which our foes can boast. If we turn to questions of food, my honest opinion is that the condition of the currency has had much more to do with the scarcity of provisions than any actual deficency of the supply.—The food is in the country, and unless God sends upon us the curse of a special famine, will always be in the country, in quantity sufficient for all the purposes of life, for both the people and the army, *provided* the government will furnish a currency having value and stability, and will turn its attention in earnest to the question of transportation.—This is, I freely admit, our weakest point, but putting it at the worst, we have not yet encountered any such difficulties as many nations, fighting successfully for independence, have safely passed through. What is very remarkable upon this point, is the striking fact that the complaint about food has never yet come from the troops. Although these gallant men have often suffered from coarse and insufficient rations, they have suffered in silence, satisfied to believe that the government was doing all that it could for their comfort. The cry of scarcity has come especially from those who have desired to obtain the very highest prices for what they possessed, and it has been echoed by others who have been solicitous to make the war unpopular, and thus bring it to a close through reconstruction or submission. I have no doubt that our commissaries have had sore trouble to meet the demands of our armies, but provisions will hide when money is valueless, and fear of the guillotine could not force the assignats of France down the throats of the farmers.—How quickly all that was remedied when Bonaparte rose to the head of affairs! He found the troops of Revolutionary France very much in the condition in which ours have been at times, poorly fed, poorly clad, poorly equipped; nay he conducted the glorious campaign of Italy with soldiers in worse condition than ours have ever been; but the magic of his administrative capacity very soon brought order out of chaos, and plenty out of scarceness. Let us hope that the intrepid firmness of our late Congress to whose acts too much praise cannot be given, may enable our administration to produce in time the like wholesome results. Those acts may have special faults and glaring deficiencies, but they have, I think, struck fairly at the root of the mischiefs which have been cursing the land, and while their errors can be easily corrected by subsequent legislation, the great principles of political science which underlie them, of present and ample taxation, of a sound and permanent currency, of personal obligation upon every man of military age, to take up arms for his country, of entrusting adequate power to the hands of our rulers, will sink deeply into the hearts of the people and will ultimately lead us on to independence and greatness.

The rapid changes which have been made by our government in the ages of our conscripts have led many to believe that our armies cannot be long kept up to their proper standard of numbers. But this position depends for its truth upon something else than mere naked arithmetical calculation. Our proper standard of numbers is not at any given amount, but is the proportion which those numbers bear to the armies that can be brought into the field against us, and the quality of troops which we shall be called upon to meet in battle. Weighing the question of men in this point of view, there is very little to make us uneasy, for not only is the proportion of our armies to those of the enemy greater now in actual numbers than it has ever been before, but this proportion is largely increased in our favor by the ever lengthening line of their interior communications, which of course largely diminishes the number which they can actually lead into battle. Napoleon invaded Austria and fought the battle of Austerlitz with eighty thousand men, but he did not venture to move upon Russia, although the laurels of a hundred victories wreathed his brow and made him almost invincible, with less than six hundred thousand men, not because of the comparative strength of the two empires, but because of the respective distances of the fields of operation. And so with our enemies. As they advance into our interior, so many troops are absolutely required to keep up lines of communication, to guard bridges and depots, to garrison important positions, that their armies might increase and ours diminish in actual numbers, and yet the proportion be maintained, which has hitherto enabled us to repulse them, or at least hold them in check.—But our deficiency in men is not such as has been supposed. We mournfully count those who have fallen in battle and by disease, but forget those who are attaining manhood throughout the bounds of the Confederacy. It is impossible, for lack of any correct statistical tables, to reduce this matter to actual certainty, but if we take a single city, our own for example, I will venture to assert that more youths have come of military age during the three years of the war, than can be named of citizens who have been killed or disabled in the struggle. And while what is true of us, may not be strictly true of all other places, if may be considered as a somewhat approximate calculation, and may hinder us from supposing that we are decreasing from the chances of war, without any corresponding increase from natural causes.

One of the great mistakes which our enemies have made throughout this war, has been in supposing that mere numbers and material power were to decide this conflict—that right was nothing—that moral power was nothing; that the defense of a great trust was nothing; that the maintainance of a mighty principle was nothing. How grandly Carlyle strikes down this wretched materialism when he says—"One man that has a higher wisdom, hitherto unknown spiritual truth in him, is stronger, not than ten men that have it not, or ten thousand, but than all men that have it not; and stands among them with a quite ethereal angelic power, as with a sword out of Heaven's own armory, sky-tempered, which no buckler, and no tower of brass will finally withstand." And so with a cause which has in if all the inspiration of a great moral truth. Its success can never be measured by the mere numbers who defend it. It has in itself a spirit which can never be crushed—which, like Antæus, receives new life every time it is struck to the earth—which rises above all human calculations, and fetches power from Heaven—"ethereal angelic power"—and becomes gigantic in its efforts.—Such a spirit as this has just flamed out from the masses of our armies, and has darted like an electric spark, from man to man, until with an harmony grand in its self-devotion, sublime in its simplicity, they have bound themselves to the horns of the altar, a sacrifice to their country and their God. Such men become irresistable, not because of their numbers, but from the holiness of their cause and the enthusiasm of their temper. Their strokes are like Rinaldo's—

"More deaths than blows he deals, yet momently.
"His falchion smites; and as the angry snake
"Seems in its single tongue to vibrate three
"With such a fearful swiftness does it shake,
"So in dismay these charged barbarians take
"The single sword, which furiously the knight
"Wheels round, for three." TASSO. IER. DEL.

"Numbers in armies," says Lord Bacon, "imputeth not much, where the people are of weak courage, for as Virgil saith, 'It never troubles the wolf how many the sheep be.'" Nor by this quotation would I depreciate the courage of our adversaries, could I believe that their force were made up of the native blood of the North and of the West, or if they were fighting in a like sacred cause, the defence of their social institutions, their homes and their firesides. The battle fields of the revolution would disprove so rash an assertion. Bunker Hill, and Saratoga, and Princeton would rise to every man's memory and vindicate the ancient fame of the Republic. But the true blood of the North and of the West has been gradually withdrawing itself from the conflict, and the government is now carrying on the war very much by mercenaries and negroes. "As for mercenary forces," says the same great thinker, from whom I just now quoted, "all examples show that whatsoever estate or prince doth rest upon them, he may spread his feathers for a time, but he will mew them soon after." No man will quail, I trust, before any number of negroes. They may be mustered in to swell the numbers of our adversary, and to make false impressions abroad, but they can never be depended upon, and like the elephants of the Eastern wars, will be as apt to trample down their friends as their enemies. They are to be pitied, not feared, and I trust that wherever mercy can be shown them with justice to ourselves it will be extended to them. Their sin is, in most cases, one of delusion, and those who seduced them and now lead them, are the proper objects of vengeance, and not their ignorant and silly victims.

In addition to these reasons for a renewed hope and cheerful future, God appears to have once more lifted up the light of his countenance upon us. I took occasion, in August last, in preaching to you upon that the gloomiest of all our days of humiliation, to speak of the unaccountable depression which was weighing down the spirits of all the people and of our powerlessness to lift it thence.—"It must be lifted from our hearts," was my language upon that occasion, "where it rests like a weight of lead, by the hand of the Lord, which placed it there." We feel this day, that it has been lifted from us, and, as I believe, by the hand of the Lord. He has roused us, by his own spirit, from our supineness and faithlessness. He has rekindled the ardor of the past. Our battle flag has been advanced in full faith of His good will, and it moves forward in the van of our armies, flashing in the eyes of our enemies, our sacred motto, "*Deo Vindice.*" Instead of opening this most critical campaign depressed, disheartened, embarrassed, we marched to its encounter with the prestige of victories, not so brilliant as some which have preceded them, but most important, because of the effect which they have produced upon our armies, and the tone which they have imparted to the country. May these victories soon swell into triumphs which shall force back upon their own soil the forces of our adversaries, and convince them that negotiation is safer than war, and a manly confession of wrong more honorable than a persistence in cruelty and oppression.

Why then this day of solemn humiliation, fasting and prayer? What occasion for calling upon a people in such spirit and temper to kneel before the throne of Grace and ask for mercy and forgiveness? Occasion enough! when we remember what our past sins have brought upon us, and when we calmly consider, if we consider it calmly—what mischief is brewing within the Confederacy at the very moment when our armies are kindling with patriotic fervor, and standing like a wall of fire around her borders! The humiliation should be at home, not with the army. They will bow themselves to-day, before God and ask forgiveness of sins, as men do who are buckling on their harness for the struggle which may be their last, who are shriving themselves perhaps for the grave, but with them there will be no shame. Their griefs will be like those of the unspotted knight, who has fought and suffered without reproach, for his country and his God! But with our humiliation shame must be largely mingled—shame, that we should be murmuring, at such a time as this, about money, and property, and meat, and drink, and clothing! Shame that we should be cavilling about points of questionable moment, when the enemy is raging upon our outer walls! Shame that we should be fomenting discontent when all that is most precious to us is in peril.—Shame that we should be stirring up contemptible jealousies, when independency and liberty are both at stake! It is true, that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning; that the Jews broke up into fierce factions and slaughter one another within the walls of Jerusalem, while Titus was thundering without to bring the abomination of desolation into the Holy place; that petty court quarrels occupied the time of the degenerate Romans of the Western Empire while Alaric was sweeping over Italy and ravaging up to the very gates of the Eternal City! Are we about to imitate these wretched examples? Are we going to seize upon every pretext of legislation, hasty and immature perhaps, but yet necessary, for making war against our own government? Instead of remembering that in union and harmony is our only earthly strength, our only earthly hope, are we about to introduce into our conflict the folly of the Poles and conquer ourselves! It is the only mode in which we can be conquered, and woe to him that brings us to this condition! It were better for him that he had never been born, for living he will carry upon his brow the mark of unceasing infamy, and dying curses will be heaped upon his grave, so long as a Southron shall breathe to utter them!

All struggles for Liberty must pass through certain inevitable phases. History teaches us this lesson, and a most useful one it is, because it prevents us from supposing that some new thing had happened to us. Such struggles always begin with a burst of enthusiasm which promises to sweep every thing before it. The whole insurgent people appear to be united, and there seems to be but one heart and one soul. No sacrifice is too great to be made, no self denial too severe to be practiced! One single thought occupies the mind, and that is the success of the struggle. But when it begins to be understood that great results are not worked out by sudden bursts but come to their consummation slowly and through trial, and when defeat follows upon victory, and death becomes frequent, and privation presents her stern visage, then ensues a period of corresponding depression, which tries the faith and principles of the people, and leads many to regret that they had ever entered upon such a struggle, and to long once again for the ease and comforts of the past. It is then that such inconsistent souls find out that they had never believed that the struggle would succeed, and that it was the birth of folly and of madness. Then it is, when the cause is a holy one such as this, that the Lord says of that people, as he said to Gideon. "The people that are with thee are too many for me to give the Midianites into their hands, lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying 'mine own hand hath saved me.' Now, therefore go to, proclaim in the ears of the people, saying, Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early from Mt. Gilead. And there returned of the people twenty and two thousand." These are the first who give up the cause in heart and spirit, if not in act.—Then comes on a period of mingled success and defeat, of alternate triumph and shame, when resources are failing and the comforts and even necessaries of life are scarce, and things look dark an unpropitious and ominous of a protracted war. These mischances are once visited upon the Government, and then ensues, as the easiest mode of venting disappointment, and abuse of the administration, and a criticism of all that has been done, and unscrupulous charges of inefficiency and corruption, and false assertions that things would have been far better, if a different policy have been pursued. There is nothing easier than to condemn the conduct of the past. But men forget, that in a Government like ours, where everything is governed by opinion, and the administration is checked by legislation, that nothing can be done until public opinion is prepared for it; that the people will not bear the action which may be best for them until they shall have been brought to it by adversity or necessity. A system of taxation, for example; which may be welcomed at a moment of superabundant currency, would have given great dissatisfaction at an earlier period, nay, might have done more injury to the cause than the evil which has followed from its neglect. A conscription which will be submitted to cheerfully when an enemy is advancing with emancipation in one hand and subjugation in the other, would have occasioned deeper murmuring, if not resistance, at an earlier period of the struggle. A people like ours cannot be led on faster than their minds and feelings are prepared for the acts of the Government.—The next step in the onward movement of the struggle arises out of the inevitable result of expenditures beyond the resources of the country, a superfluous currency, a rapidly depreciating value of paper money, with all the evil effects which flow from it of high prices, of unsettled values, of hoarded provisions, of threatened want. And last of all follows that which closes the sequence, and which it is the hardest of all to meet and overcome, the disaffection which accumulates from these causes combined, and which will unless promptly and wisely handled, end in treason and civil war. When the mass of timid men, of men who never wanted the movement, of disappointed men, of men who desire to secure what they have acquired by the war, of men who long for peace to regain ease and comfort, increases to such an extent as to give them an apparent ability to face and defy the Government; then will come upon us the time to try our souls, when we shall find an enemy within worse than the enemy without. This is the phase of our struggle which we are now fast approaching.

We have passed successfully through the previous trials of our movement. We have grappled with depression, and abuse of the administration, and criticism of our Generals, and financial derangement, and have come out of the conflict unharmed. We are now about to learn who are worthy to carry on this war; who are eager and earnest for the work of the Lord; the men who are ready to lap water with their mouths as a dog lappeth; the men who are to be set apart by themselves for battle and for history, the men who are to follow the chosen leaders of the people to find victory over Midian. God grant that enough may be found faithful to close the drama in triumph, and that I and mine may be among them! Should we meet this threatening danger in the proper spirit of patriots, and disaster is through the good sense and devotion of the people, all will be well. We shall then have conquered all the difficulties of the struggle for liberty, for freedom's battle will never go down in blood and disaster, unless the blows which destroy her come from within and we are basely struck by the hand of treachery. We shall then have proven ourselves worthy to be free and may safely leave the rest to God and the nations.

Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace.

All the good citizens of this State well know how earnestly we have invoked the authorities to bring into the field every available man who was not rendering better service at home, in order to reinforce our heavily taxed soldiers who really bear the burden of this war; and especially that the horde of useless militia and home guard officers, and unwarrantable squires and constables, should be enrolled and mustered and let go. And we were disposed to urge this heavily upon Gov. Vance, because we saw that fat lusty majors, captains, and lieutenants, and lazy Justices, constables and lazy dry nurses in wayside hospitals were availing themselves of the goodness of Gov. Vance's heart to get into exempt positions, and then, with no more gratitude than a cat, not half as much as a dog, would scratch the hand that fed them. Nevertheless, we find some excuse for Gov. Vance in this: that in several States the precedent was set, by the legislatures thereof acting on those matters: and we do not know but there is some force in referring to the people's representatives the decision of a mere question of *discretion*. If Gov. Vance had assumed to decide, he would have been charged with arbitrary conduct as a despot.—The fault is not so much his, as that of the legislature; and we cannot see how the fathers, sons, brothers, kin or friends of any soldier, can vote to return to the legislature a single man who voted to exempt militia officers and justices of the peace, and constables.

Let every citizen look around and see what evil this hath wrought; how hard a tax it has imposed upon our brave soldiers now sixty odd days in line of battle, while one-half almost of these exempts are either running for the Legislature, or belong to the "H. O. A's"—which signifies "Hiders out of the Army"—rather than "Heroes Of America." The true responsibility for keeping out militia officers, justices, constables, &c., is with the Legislature; and the members were instigated to it by Mr. Holden, for, said he, after many times urging against the conscription of these officers—"If an effort is made to conscript the home guard officers and the second class militia, we shall urge upon Governor Vance to interfere and prevent it."

That was Mr. Holden's language about the militia officers. They are his pets. It would not be fair to withhold the vote from Governor Vance on this score, for he is in the mud only to his waist—Mr. Holden is in over the chin, and his mouth is full—while the members of the Legislature who voted the exemption, are in over head and ears, and ought to be everlastingly buried.

The Latest Richmond Papers.

A friend has loaned us the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th. It contains nothing later concerning operations around Petersburg than that we published yesterday, but has other interesting items. It confirms the capture of Martinsburg, with 900 prisoners, four guns and a large quantity of commissary stores, as contained in the N. Y. *Herald* of the 5th; and in consequence of this disaster coupled with Grant's inactivity, gold had gone up to 315.

The *Whig* reports no yankees at the White House, and that they were evacuating Gloucester Point and Yorktown. It contains accounts of the most shocking character of Hunter's depredations in Western Virginia.

Fessenden has accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln.

The *Whig* contains a notice of the death of Rev. Wm. J. Hoge, D. D., an able and distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church, of Petersburg.

After our form was made up, a friend handed us a copy of the Petersburg *Express* of Saturday. It contains a brief account of several assaults on our lines by Grant's forces, and each time they were handsomely repulsed, with severe loss. Grant is engaged in strengthening his left.

Mr. James H. Everett says—"If they will give him a passport to Nassau, and pay him for his property, they may take the Confederacy and go to hell with it." Mr. Everitt's health is bad; his feelings towards us are worse. We are in favor of giving him the "passport," and paying for "his property," but we are opposed to "going to hell with the Confederacy," for when we get rid of Mr. Everitt, we do not wish for ourselves, nor for the Confederacy, that either should ever meet him again.

The Fayettville Marriage Notice.

We have received a letter from a very worthy gentleman of Cumberland, requesting in behalf of Esquire Valentine Downing, that we should relieve him from any impression of the public that he wrote to us the letter signed "Q. S. Downing," which contained the marriage notice. The letter is signed V. instead of Q., and we have no doubt is a forgery. Its author has perpetrated "a joke" of rather serious a nature, besides playing a very unworthy trick. It was a paltry business to bring the affair before the public.

Query.

If any enrolling soldier in the service of the Confederacy, or State, or any commissioned officer, has joined the "Secret Association of H. O. A.'s, is it not a military offence, and will these not liable to trial by military courts?

This is an important question; because many who have been regularly enrolled, and some on actual duty—as town guards, and the like—are members. By whom shall these and commissioned officers be tried?

THE CONFEDERATE.

The day to take summary vengeance by an outraged people on Mr. Holden, has come. He has run riot in slander for twenty years; he has maligned every reputable public character in the State, and now his sins are "coming home to roost." He raises the cry of "Naval Stores," and lo! his breeches are examined, and glazed and sticky are they found with virgin dip. His pockets are searched, and therein is found a recognized admission of a dishonest claim of George N. Sanders for damages about rosin, the deduction being that Mr. Holden and Sanders are to metamorphose this "claim about rosin" into heavy damages, as soon as Mr. Holden becomes Governor—damages that are to add to the "debt of North Carolina, by this time thirty millions," another million, to be "paid by the old men, by the women and children, by our maimed soldiers, and by the generation to come after us."—*Ral. Standard June* 28, 1864.

Mr. Holden raises the cry of blockade luxuries; and lo! it is proved upon him that he left his own house, walked down Main street by the Court House, found the front door locked and the Governor absent, (the Governor, by the way, was "tearing up," to face the mob on which Mr. Holden had turned his back, not being "willing to trust the people") "went around to the *south front*," (sometimes called *back door*) entered, "took hold of the horns of the altar," "felt grateful," but "felt badly," "until some very good brandy was set before him," of which he took a horn and revived, thus becoming a party to the "blockade luxuries."

But more than this: it is confidently believed that the very paper Mr. Holden prints his *charges* of *blockade* advantages against Gov. Vance on, was obtained by him through the blockade steamer Advance. He can say how much and what he has paid in freight.

He raises the cry of "stallfederates, and lo! it is proved that, at "very low government prices," for a dead machine that has no soul, he has been buying the commissary molasses "while thousands of women and children have not had a bite of meat, and are suffering even for bread—and while such officers as Speer, and Jordan, and Faribault, and Faison, and Clarke are going up to draw their rations as privates," Mr. Holden's machine swims in commissary molasses, and sops, all over—Mr Holden being a shade officer, State Printer, a stallfederate.

And years ago, he raised the cry of secret, oath-bound, horridly devil-born societies, know nothings and such like, and lo! it is proved on him that here is a secret, oath-bound, *treasonable* society, made up of a band of cowardly tories, who have leagued together to take protection from the yankees—to conceal his spies—to aid his escaping prisoners—to provoke desertion, and one of the chief initiators, a man who can be proved to have initiated a score, is tracked to Mr. Holden as his applicant for office—an office in the Confederate army; and this man nestles in Mr. Holden's *bussom* like a tame squirrel.

And thus he is shown to be mixed up with "Naval stores," "blockade running," "stallfederates," and "secret combinations." Where next? "Oh, for a lodge!"

"Such persons (those who have abandoned the know nothing lodges and determined to act independently and for themselves) are denounced as perjurers; they are assailed in their character and in their business, and those who make these assaults are not only amenable to the law by indictment, to be found by Grand Juries, but may be sued by the person aggrieved, for damages."—*Raleigh Standard*, May 9th, 1855.

Yet when Mr. Churchill and others *abandon* secret criminal associations—treasonable societies—and divulge the treachery, Mr. Holden denounces them as perjurers, for says he,

In all seriousness, if O. Churchill, Benton Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Sugg and Silas Beckwith see proper to join a secret order and take horrid oaths which they promise not to divulge, *and then perjure themselves by divulging them*, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?—*Raleigh Standard, July 5th*, 1864.

Verily is Mr. Holden "not only amenable to the law by indictment (for this libel) but may be sued by the person aggrieved for damages." We call this to the attention of Messrs. Churchill, Beckwith, the Hollands, Long and Sugg. A suit against Mr. Holden would bring him to his senses.

We are requested to state that Frank I. Wilson, of this City, will leave for Petersburg, Va., on Monday (11th inst.) and will carry letters and papers for all persons desiring to communicate with our soldiers, or others. He will visit the army, if practicable. Letters, &c., left with him, or at the Auction Store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., will be attended to.

We publish the above at the request of Mr. Wilson. His former connection as associate editor of the *Standard*, might lead some persons to suppose, that this project of his, to carry letters and papers to the army, is a scheme for the transmission of the *Standard Progress*, Holden circulars, &c. It is due to Mr. Wilson to state, however, that he is in the employ of Gov. Vance in runing the blockade, as an officer on the *Advance* steamer; and Mr Holden's known aversion to blockade luxuries, will prevent him from availing himself of any such opportunity. Any person disposed then, to send letters, papers, &c., by Mr. Wilson, have the opportunity of doing so.

A subscriber at Pittsboro', writes us—"We get all our papers one day too late. What is the reason? Can it not be remedied?" We can assure our friend that our *entire* Western mail for each day is sent up by the train of the morning of the date of the paper. If one package goes, all must go; and we know our paper goes regularly to other points on that route. The fault must therefore be with the Route Agent failing to put the Pittsboro mail off at Morrisville every morning. Will the Agent please give attention to this matter in future.

Gold.

Howsoever Grant and Sherman have reported magnificent successes; although Stanton glibly, with a tongue of oil, has poured out false dispatches, and the press supporting Lincoln's administration have responded in apparently willing credulity to the monstrous demands upon its gifts of mendacity; and notwithstanding the northern yankees seem to believe and feel confident, as they read the great glaring capital letters telling of brilliant and decisive movements, and grand and glorious victories, and stunning and overwhelming defeats:—Nevertheless there is one important, all powerful, controlling influence there, right in their midst, that believes not a whit, but rejects as full of deceit and all manner of lies.

And so GOLD continues to go up. In vain the federal Congress enacts that gold shall not fluctuate, but shall stay fixed and held to its natural relation with the national currency. Gold sets the whole pack—Lincoln and Chase, Stanton and Seward the Congress and the yankee army, all at defiance; cuts loose from every possible relation with the whole concern, and fluctuates at will; so that when a man starts from Trinity church, where he reads the last announcement from Wall street, he does'nt know what it will get to before he can get on change. "Brokers who buy at $210, and sell at $216, are afraid to buy a hundred thousand dollars at a time, lest it fall flat." This was said of gold a few days ago; but now $210, $216, are left behind, distanced; and while the "yellow boy" fluctuates to such a degree that he has kicked Chase out of the Treasury department into resignation, he fluctuates all the time up. Now he has attained the eminence of $250—and is yet a mounting—and where he will stop, remains yet to be seen. One thing is certain, that gold does not believe the yankee accounts of federal victories. Gold sees Grant, as he is crippled by hard fighting and heavy loss, demoralized by disaffection and weakened by successive disasters; and it sees moreover the cool and calm demeanor of Robert E. Lee; it hears the hopeful, joyous, confident tone which rings out from behind his entrenchments; it sees the firm, undaunted self-possession of the defenders of these trenches; it sees them wait until the assailants advance within easy range, and then it hears the awful deadly bawl and yell, as grape and canister and solid shot bear through the broken mangled line; and then its sees these fragments turned round and wandering back their way in disorder and disarray, what before were advancing masses; and it looks to find the rest, and there, covering acres of land, lie the stark, stiff dead, with eye balls glazed and staring, and limbless, mutilated, wounded, shrieking in agony, and perishing amid flames, consumed to cinders, with no arm to save them. All this, gold sees and hears, when one of those monster assaults are made; and when the yankee press claim out of all this—to have won a decisive victory; and Grant, slides thereon to new base—gold knows it is a cheat, a lie, and never will believe a word of it—but goes on rising, setting the whole north in commotion and confusion, and hasting on the day when the abyss of ruin and bankruptcy will be reached.

Gold calls $250 on the Wall street Exchange. It typifies disaster and forebodes worse. Let our people continue in good heart; the day of their deliverance draweth nigh. Let the christian continue still to invoke the heavenly aid—the Divine blessing. All goes well. Day after day rings out the joyful cry—"all's well!" A noble band of heroes face the foe, confronting him with a cheerful confidence, determined to wring out of him, by successful battles, the recognition of their country's independence. It is not written in the book of fate that these shall fail.

Chatham Railroad and Deep River.

We are pleased to learn the fine prospects of this important work. One individual has lately subscribed $100,000 to the stock of the company, and the stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company have authorized a further subscription by that Company of $300,000. The coal of the Deep River valley is found to be of a better quality for blacksmith and foundry purposes than any in the Confederacy, and is necessary to carrying on the workshops of North and South Carolina. The iron ore in that region produce among the best iron in the south, and a company, with a subscribed capital of over $1000,000, contemplate the immediate erection of new furnaces; and another with smaller capital, is busy at work at the Buckhorn Iron Mountain. One rolling mill is in process of erection, and another contemplated; and we believe the Government will be obliged to remove to the Deep River valley, where ore and fuel lie side by side, some of the most important manufactories of implements of war. Certainly the Railroad companies of this State, and other companies needing large quantities of coal and iron, *must develope* the resources of that favored region, or their works will stop.

The Government, with a wise forecast, is aiding the building of the Chatham Railroad, and we hope it will not be long before we can be warmed by cheap coal fires, instead of fires of wood at from $50 to $75 per cord. That Road will be on the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston, Savannah and Augusta, and will command a large shargo of the great through travel.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN FOR GOV. VANCE.—We understand that Hon. Bedford Brown in a speech a few days ago, in Caswell, declared himself in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance—that he approved his administration and he could see no reason why he should be displaced for another. What says the *Standard* and *Progress* to this? Will they charge that Bedford Brown has abandoned the Conservative party and gone over to the *Destructive?—Conservative.*

Mr. Bragg's Card.

We published on yesterday, the Card of the Rev. Mr. Bragg, confessing to some share in the "criminal combination." It is now manifest (more than ever) that there is a collusion between Mr. Bragg and *Governor* Holden. At the very time that Mr. Bragg was engaged in "informing a few of his friends how they might be protected by the enemy—(on the principle of the spies and the harlot Rahab, see 2d chap. Joshua,) Mr. Holden acting the modest part of amanuensis, was writing for him an application to President Davis, to be appointed chaplain of the soldier's hospital.

At the same time, in order to make these soldiers fit for the kindly nursings of Rev. Mr. Bragg. Mr. Holden was accusing President Davis and Gov. Vance of a purpose to use "the services of troops from other States to shoot down our people on account of their political opinions."—*Raleigh Standard June 21st*, 1864. And lest Mr. Holden's connection with Mr. Bragg's appointment might be detected, he "tells President Davis that our people are alike indifferent to his threats and blandishments"—thus hiding his tracks, with the cunning of *the fox*.

And when Mr. Churchill comes out and denounces the criminal combination, and Mr. Bragg is pointed to, he hies at once to Mr. Holden and the confession (which is sufficient to hang him)—but which is an evasion and concealment rather than a confession—is arranged under the auspices, as we have reason to believe, of Mr Holden; for previous to making it, the Reverend gentleman spent hours of consultation with this distinguished politician. But "in all seriousness; if Mr. Bragg sees proper to join a secret order, and take horrid oaths, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?"—*Raleigh Standard, July 5th*, 1864.

To the Public.

Recent allusions to my name and conduct, in some of the news-papers of the city, have rendered it necessary that I should come before the public with a statement of facts.

A month or two since I applied to a number of our citizens for subscriptions to purchase a church edifice in Raleigh, for my congregation to worship in. The report has gone out that this edifice was intended as a meeting place for a secret political association to be used for divine worship. Among many others Mr. Holden subscribed to purchase the building, and it has been reported that he was thus aiding said political association. I solemnly declare that this report is utterly untrue. The money was raised for the sole purpose of purchasing the house for divine worship, and it has been used for no other.

It has also been reported that I sought the chaplaincy of one of the hospitals in Raleigh, with a view of being enabled to disseminate certain political sentiments among the soldiers; and that Mr. Holden, who wrote my application for the place, was a party to this effort and purpose. I desired to obtain the place, hoping to be of service to the souls and bodies of our sick and wounded soldiers, and at the same time assist in supporting my family. Mr. Holden has drawn up papers for me before the war, and he drew up this application at my request. Nothing was said to him by me, or he to me, of a political nature in connection with the application. He said he would not sign it, for his name would do me no good.

The facts concerning my connection with a secret political organization said to be in existence in this State are simply these. A friend informed me that he could put me in possession of certain information that would be of use to me and my family, in the event of the enemy overrunning this section of the country; and this information was communicated to me, and I have communicated the same information to a few others, believing it would be of benefit to them. But it did not occur to me at the time that in order to receive the protection the information promised, that the common enemy must be in some way connected with the matter, so as to respond to my appeal for this protection. Had I done so, I would not have consented to receive the information. I now see, however, that there must be some criminal combination of the kind, (though none has been communicated to me) and I abjure and denounce it; and shall henceforth have no connection with it. Heaven knows there has never been any design on my part to affiliate with the hated yankee army, or to give them any information that would injure the Southern cause or any citizen of the South. I have been betrayed into this thing by a weak and over-anxious desire to protect myself and family. Nothing more, as God is my witness. What the purposes and designs of others are, I know not.

My intimate friends will bear me witness that I have not been wanting in acts of devotion to the southern cause. My only son has been in the army fighting for his country for nearly three years, and entered the service before his age required him to do so, when I could have prevented him. My wife and daughter are constantly and laboriously engaged in one of the Raleigh hospitals, caring for the sick and wounded; and for myself I have done all I could, with my limited means, for the soldiers and my country. And if in making the above unfortunate steps I have done anything inimical to my government, I pray forgiveness, while I declare all innocence of bad intention. It will be a warning to me, however, in the future.

Humble as I am, my character is very dear to me; and I trust this candid and truthful statement will vindicate me before the world from all intention to do wrong.

I never have meddled in political matters, and if there is a secret political organization here or elsewhere, I know nothing of it.

W. N. BRAGG.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR—An English writer says: "An good editor—a competent newspaper conductor—is like a general or a poet; born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writers of travels, have been tried, and nearly every one has failed." "I can," says the editor of the London *Times* "find very seldom a man of common sense. Nearly all successful editors have been of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper—he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters, and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit it another."

James H. Everitt.

We publish to-day the proof in relation to the notorious letter of Mr. Everitt. This proof establishes these facts:

1st. That when Mr Everitt stated in the presence of Col. Mallett and Mr Amis, in the Governor's office, that the letter was a forgery, he stated what was not true! And further, *he libelled* his friend Needham Smith, or Mr. Powell, Mr. Taylor or ourselves.

2nd. It establishes his thorough disloyalty to the Confederate States, his treasonable practices, and his unworthiness to live among any population in North Carolina. And further, it concludes the fact, that Wayne county is covered with disgrace, of the moral worth and imposing influence of her public sentiment does not forbid his being a candidate. We do not mean that he should be mobbed; but we know Mr. Everitt. Despite all this proof against him, (which we lament,) he is not without the better and kindlier instincts of a good man; and while some may be so steeped in audacity as to defy the public, we think Mr. Everett would recognize the force of a just public censure. This he merits; and the only evidence he can give of repentence, is to yield to it.

At the same time, he has unquestionably committed a crime—perhaps more than one—for he is a practising attorney, Solicitor for the county, and it is presumed has taken the oath of allegiance; and the LAW ought to be tested in his case.

And how does Mr Holden—the "Dear Holden"—how does he appear? This letter is received by him and pocketed. The compliment he had paid to Everitt is not withdrawn, and he remains the confidential friend of one who wishes the days of President Davis "to be few, and may another fill not his place but the place of President of us all."

What we have said of Mr. Everitt is applicable also to Mr. Holden. The law ought to be tested in his case. If a man can receive such letters in time of war, and conceal them; if he can encourage desertion, aid the enemy, accuse the Goverment, advise its overthrow and attempt to instal a secret conspirator into office among the soldiers, for his own ends—then where is law, morals, safety, and what is crime?

Men fear that if he is arrested it will elect him. The people of North Carolina look out in the open air for their chief magistrates. They have some sense of pride and honor.

Circular.

The following is the letter written by James H Everitt, a Candidate for the next House of Commons, to W. W. Holden, and the evidence which nails it upon him; and other evidence showing his unsoundness and unfitness to represent a loyal people:

LETTER.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.
DECEMBER 12th, 1863.

My Dear Holden: Enclosed you will find four dollars for *Weekly Standard* six months: direct to Needham Smith, Goldsboro', N. C. Charles Parmlee of this place has not received his *Standard* for some two weeks: if his subscription has expired he wishes to renew it.

I have been quite sick all the week—how are times now in Raleigh—what do you think of the signs of the times—would that I could see into the future and tell what time the crash will come, but come it must.

I never can forget the flag of a nation that always protected me and my property; and never can I love one that oppresses my person and takes my property without compensation, like the de facto and usurped Government of Davis. May his days be few, and may another fill not his place, but the place of President of us all.

Truly, your friend,
JAMES H. EVERITT.

EVIDENCE:

GOLDSBORO', July 7, 1864.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
WAYNE COUNTY

I certify that on or about the 12th day of December last, I met Mr. Needham Smith at the corner near Nathan Adam's residence. He asked me if I was going to the Post Office, and if I could change a $5 note. I replied in the affirmative. He then gave me a letter addressed to W. W. Holden and a $5 note, and I gave him $1 change, and he asked me to put the $1 in the letter and mail it for him, which I promised to do. He remarked at the time that there was a secret in the letter and I must not read it. When I opened the letter to put the money in, my attention was attracted by the heavily underscored portion of the letter, (being the whole of the last paragraph) and by the signature, and I then read it and it was of such a disloyal and treasonable nature that I determined I would not mail it till I had shown it to some friends who advised me to show it to G. V. Strong, Esq., District Attorney. I was advised by Mr. Strong to take a copy of the letter and send the original on to Mr. Holden, which I did. Mr. Strong and myself compared the copy and original letter, and the letter as published in the *Confederate* of the 18th June, 1864 is an exact copy of the original letter from "My Dear Holden" down to "James H. Everett.". I have been well acquainted with James H Everett's hand writing for about fifteen years, having seen his writing and seen him write hundreds, of times, and there is no shadow of doubt on my mind that the letter was written entirely by him. I did not make the letter much of a secret, as I showed the copy months ago to John Everett and other prominent men of this county, to let them see what was going on in our midst.

JOHN, H. POWELL

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
E. B. BORDEN, J. P.

GOLDSBORO', July 7, 1863.

I certify that I am Post Master at Goldsboro', and have been for eleven years; that Mr. John H. Powell brought a letter to the office to mail, sometime last December, and upon opening it to enclose money he found the letter was written by James H Everitt to W W. Holden, and the contents being of a treasonable character, he took the letter out to show to friends, as he said he would not be a party to the sending of any such treasonable letters. After getting advice the money was enclosed and the letter mailed, and Mr. Smith has been receiving the *Standard* ever since. I have been acquainted with Mr. Everett's writing for several years, having seen it often, and I have no doubt but the whole of the letter was in his handwriting. It was on one side of a half sheet. The signature was near the bottom, and underneath the whole writting; and there were no additions to the letter. The last paragraph was very heavily underscored.

JOHN TAYLOR, P. M.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
E. B. BORDEN, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAYNE COUNTY.

Some six or seven months ago, the precise date not remembered, I saw H. Powell, Esq. consulted me as Confederate States Attorney, as to whether a certain letter purporting to have been written by James H. Everitt to W. W. Holden, would subject him (Everitt) to a prosecution for treason—stating also that he had shown it to several others. I told him it would not, as it required an overt act to constitute treason, but as he had shown it to several, he had better retain a copy for his own protection, and forward the original to Mr. Holden. I read the letter carefully several times, and afterwards compared it with the copy taken by Mr Powell. The copy recently published in the *Confederate* is correct.

I am well acquainted with James H. Everitt's hand-writing, if I am with anybody's, having seen him write a very great many times, and having seen his writing in the shape of Bills in Equity, Deeds, and other Legal Instruments, Pleas and other Entries upon the dockets, &c. &c., and I have not the slightest doubt but that the whole and said letter was written by him. It is wrote on one side of a half sheet of paper. The signature was near the bottom and underneath the whole writting; and there were no additions to the letter. The last paragraph was very heavily underscored.

I have had no connection with the above matter other than as above stated, except that a month or two ago E. B. Borden C. S. Commissioner, asked me whether it was his duty to proceed against Mr. Everitt on account of said letter. I told him no, for the reason above given.

GEORGE V. STRONG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of July, A. D., 1864.
J. C. SLOCUMB, J. P.

GOLDSBO' July 5th 1864.

This is to certify that I saw Mr Needham Smith on the day or day after James H Everitt's letter was published in the *Confederate* and Smith was asking me the news. I told him of James H Everitt's arrest, and of the publication of Everitt's letter ordering his (Smith's) paper. Smith then told me that Mr. Everitt did write the letter and that the cause of his giving it to Mr Powell to mail was that the change could not be made in Everitt's office, and that he took the letter out and meeting Mr. Powell, he promised to put the money in the letter and mail it for him.

JOHN B. OWEN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
J. C. SLOCUMB, J. P.

GOLDSBO', July 7, 1864.

I hereby certify that sometime in December last Mr. John Powell showed me a letter addressed to W. W. Holden, and signed James H Everitt. The letter, from my recollection is the same as the copy published in the *Confederate* of 18th June, and was all in one handwrite from the date to the signature. The last paragraph of the letter was heavily underscored, and there were no additions or alterations, but was all in one handwriting.

JOHN W. DAVIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
E. B. BORDEN, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAYNE COUNTY

Some time last winter I heard James H. Everitt say that he did not particularly care to see any body hung, but that he would go further to see Jeff Davis hung than any other man in the world. The subject of his conversation was the hanging of deserters from the army.

J. J. BAKER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of July, A. D 1864.
E. B. BORDEN, J. P.

GOLDSBO', July 8th, 1864.

I heard James H Everitt say, three or four months ago, "I would never volunteer under such a tyrantcal Government as the Jeff Davis Government. I would see them in hell first. And if Jeff. Davis will pay me for my property and give me a passport to Nassau, he may take the Southern Confederacy and go to hell with it."

B. F. HOOKS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of July, 1864.
J. P. GRISWOLD, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAYNE CUNTY

I, John R. Smith, Tax Collector for this County, some three or four months ago, heard James H Everitt say, "By God, I say, I had rather live under the stars and stripes than to live under Jeff. Davis' Government, as it is administered." The subject of conversation was the law putting in service the principals of substitutes, and thus suspending the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

JOHN R SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of July, 1864.
E B BORDEN, J. P.

Supreme Court Decision.

We have read with pleasure and instruction, the opinion of Judge Battles on rendering the decision of the Court in the case of Walton. This decision affirms the constitutionality of the law of conscription, and the act known as the act for putting in the principals of substitutes. The opinion of Judge Battle embraces the broad and comprehensive argument of the power, as an attribute of sovereignty. It enforces the just conception of a government in its strength and majesty, able to protect its subjects, and to command them for their and its protection. The reasoning of Judge Battle is conclusive, and his citation of authorities is made from those of standard renown, and of cases from those of established authority, satisfactory to the profession, decided by full courts. Altogether, the opinion is a fitting, and to the State a creditable finale of this vexed and disputed question.

We understand that a meeting of the Council of State will be held on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Mr. Lincoln's administration is "a scene of confusion, uncertainty and chaos." How is it inside.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, June 10—About five o'clock on Friday evening, our artillery along the whole line, opened upon the enemy and at the same time our men mounted and defied the enemy, who sought the cover of their entrenchments and replied with artillery. The firing lasted about thirty minutes. The enemy have made no assault on our lines for a week.

The impression is that the enemy have drawn off their forces from our front. For several nights rumbling artillery and wagons were distinctly heard all night. The enemy still keep up a show of force along our entire front. All quiet to-day.

Highly Interesting Northern News.

PETERSBURG, July 9—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 6th, has been received here. It says great excitement prevails in the north in consequence of the late raid. Martinsburg has been captured by him with large quantities of supplies. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and canal badly damaged. Gen. Ransom is supposed to be in command of the rebel cavalry, and Gen. Early the infantry. The rebels are believed to have reached Hagerstown by the 6th, bound on an extensive raid into Pennsylvania. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation, saying the enemies of the government in desperation are threatening the State with an armed force, in the hope that Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond. The rebel invading force not known. Siegel is again safe by timely flight.

The latest foreign intelligence gives an account of a great naval engagement between the rebel *Alabama* and the *Kersage*. The former was sunk. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes. The fight took place ten miles from Cherbourg, on Sunday, June 19. The *Kersage* was commanded by Capt. John A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the *Alabama*, which was accepted by Capt. Semmes. The *Alabama* was disabled by a shot through her boiler, whilst attempting to board the *Kersage*. Capt. Semmes and a portion of the crew of the *Alabama* were saved by the English yacht *Deerhound*, Capt. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports his loss at nine killed and twenty-one wounded. The *Kersage* was considerably damaged. Captain Semmes left all his chronometers, specie and ransom-bonds at Cherbourg, previous to going out to the fight. He was landed at Southampton by the *Deerhound*, where he was offered a public dinner, but declined, and proceeded to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioner.

The yankee Congress adjourned *sine die*, on the 5th.

Gold 248.

All quiet at Petersburg this morning.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Nothing further from the valley to-day. It is reported that another large force of the Yankees is crossing to the north side of James river.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 7th says, that Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks had fallen into the hands of the Confederates. They obtained a very considerable amount of booty at these places.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling for twelve thousand men to serve for one hundred days. Lincoln has made a requisition on Gov. Seymour of New York for a similar number.

Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday. The federal troops retreated to Greencastle. Gold in New York on the 6th, 259.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation, declaring martial law and suspending the *habeas corpus* in Kentucky.

[SECOND DISPATCH:]

RICHMOND, July 9.—The citizens of Fredericksburg, carried off by Grant's order, as hostages for Yankees captures in that town after the battle of the Wilderness, have been exchanged. They left Washington on Wednesday and arrived at Fredericksburg the same day. They say that intense excitement prevailed at Washington on the announcement that forty thousand rebels are approaching the city. Lincoln has called out the militia in the adjoining States.

A telegram from Harrisburg says the excitement there is intense, in view of the raid of Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report says Breckinridge has twenty thousand and menaces has whipped Seigel.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 9.—The New York *Herald* of the 6th, contains the details of the fight between the Alabama and the Kersage. The Alabama was in an unseaworthy condition. Capt. Semmes' official report says the enemy fired at the Alabama some five times after her colors were struck. The rudder was disabled during the action. The crew displayed the utmost bravery. The shell that did the mischief struck the Alabama just above the water line, knocking her bunkers to pieces; the water almost immediately putting out the fires.

A Steam tug was sent from Cherbourg by Prefect maritime, to afford assistance to the Alabama, but arrived after all the survivors were picked up.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, July 8.—The operator at Jackson reports that the force which moved from Rodney, simultaneously with one from Vicksburg, commanded by Colonel Ellett of the Marine brigade, numbering five hundred white cavalry and fifteen hundred negro infantry, were met at Coleman's Cross roads, ten miles south of Port Gibson, by Colonel Wood, with his regiment, Morgan's battalion and a few State troops, all being a portion of Adams' brigade, amounting to about one thousand, and the enemy were driven back to Rodney, after a sharp, decisive fight. Enemy's loss forty-seven killed and a large number wounded. We captured many horses, small arms and equipments. Our loss, six killed, number of wounded unknown.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CLINTON, La., July 6, *via* MOBILE, July 9.—A gentleman from this town (Clinton) just from the other side of the river, reports the capture of Little Rock by Gen. Price, with all of Steele's supplies, ammunition and transportation, and all his army, except four thousand. Our army is marching on Fort Smith. The enemy have been driven entirely out of Arkansas, except around Helena. He says this news has been officially received at Alexandria.

Gen. Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of half the cotton in the Trans Mississippi department, for the purpose of buying military supplies.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 11.—The N. Y. *Herald* of the 7th, says Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving at Harper's Ferry, to support Siegle, who holds Maryland heights. It is reported that the whole of Ewell's corps are on the upper Potomac.

Winslow reports that Semmes sent him a written challenge, begging that Kearsage would not depart, as he intended to fight her. The Kearsage received thirty shots, thirteen taking effect in hull and exploded.

One hundred pounder rifle shell remains buried in the stern post of the Kearsage. A large sum was subscribed in Liverpool to purchase a sword for Semmes.

Maximilian arrived in Mexico on the 12th.—He was met by a cortege of five hundred citizens on horse back, and more than two hundred carriages belonging to aristocratic families of the city.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

From the Conservative.

Treason Stalks Abroad---The Conspiracy Exposed!!

A secret treasonable Society, of a treasonable character, exists in North Carolina. There can be no doubt of the fact. The proof has been gradually accumulating and is now overwhelming. The names of some of its traitorous leaders are known. Their places of assemblage have been ascertained. Their channels of "communication" have been discovered. And, as an evidence alike of the extent to which treason has ventured to promulgate its flagitious doctrines in our midst, and of the positiveness of our knowledge respecting the organization through which it seeks to destroy the Confederacy, we would call the attention of the public to the following *facts* which have been disclosed by the initiated.

1. The organization is known as the H. O. A. Society—the letters standing for the words *Heroes of America.*

2. Its motto is *Truth, Honor, Fidelity* and *Justice.*

3. The Oath is as follows:

I, A. B., of my own free will and accord, and in the presence of Almighty God, do hereby and hereon most solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will never reveal the secrets of the H. O. A. to any person, except it be to a true and lawful brother H. O. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not confer the degree of the Hero upon any person in the world, except I am authorized by a brother who has power to do so. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not give the secret words of the *Heroes* in any other manner than that which I shall hereafter receive it. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not write, cut, paint, print, or stain on anything moveable or immoveable, whereby the secrets words of the H. O. A. may be made known. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a brother *Hero* before his face or behind his back; but will give him timely notice of all approaching danger, binding myself under a no less penalty than that of having *my head shot through*---so help me God and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same.

This Oath is preceded by an injunction to read the 2d Chapter of Joshua; and by the questions; 'Are you willing to keep a secret? Are you willing to be qualified to it?' If affirmative answers are given, the candidate is told to 'repeat his name and begin.'

4. The signs are these: *Ordinary Sign*: Two fingers on the mouth. Answer—One finger passed by the eye.

Signs of distress. Right fist closed on the breast and left hand across the mouth.

5. The words of the H. O. A., are: "These are gloomy times." "Yes, but we expect better." "Why do you expect better?" "Because we look for the *cord* of our deliverance."

Also, the words "*Three*," "*Days*," "*Duty*," and "*Washington*," will be comprehended by the informed.

6. The scriptural allusions refer to the story of Rahab the Harlot, who hung a *scarlet cord* from her house to secure the protection which had been promised by the spies of Joshua, for the assistance afforded them while in Jericho. The idea is to hang out the same or some similar sign to the Yankees, so that they may recognize their friends and afford them protection and relief.

From this exposition of the *secrets* of the association, it must be plain, even to the most confident of its members, that their machinations are understood; while, at the same time, it must serve to convince the unwary of the extence of a most dangerous conspiracy against the Confederacy. We expect to be able to obtain in a short time an accurate list of all the H. O. A., together with its officers, places of meeting, mode of communications, &c; and though we may be induced to spare many who have been unwittingly inveigled into the organization, its ringleaders had better *beware.*

The objects of this association are pre-eminently treasonable. An unsuspecting man is approached, and questioned as to his desire to have his property protected in the event of raids. If the bate takes, he is made to believe that subjugation is inevitable; the story of the Harlot is related to him as indicating a mode of escape from the evils of such a fate; the Oath is then administered, and the objects of the society fully made known to him.

The *Hero* finds to his surprise, perhaps, that, in thus attempting by ungenerous and unpatriotic efforts to secure favorable terms for himself and his household—in thus seeking to prosper upon the miseries of his friends and the downfall of his country—he has become the member of an association *devised by the Yankees themselves*, as a covert and cowardly means of effecting the subjugation and slavery of the Southern people. He is placed in as direct antagonism to the authorities and laws of the Confederacy, as if he had taken the Oath to Lincoln, or had enlisted in the northern army. He becomes really a spy, a conspirator and a traitor, in the fullest meaning of these words—subject to the penalty of death at the hands of the hang-man, and with no redemption before him save that afforded by the utter ruin of the land which gave him birth.

In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to that portion of 'the oath' which binds each member to assist a brother *Hero*, and to "give him timely notice of all approaching danger." The obligation necessitates the harboring of deserters—giving of aid and comfort to Yankee spies—conveying improper information to the enemy—and the performance of any act, however unpatriotic or treasonable, which may be demanded by such as give the sign of distress.

Let no man delude himself, with the reflection, that 'self-preservation is a law of nature.' Such an interpretation would justify the craven in his most abject cowardice—the traitor in his wildest dream of treason—the villian in all that can be conceived of perfidity. The laws of God and man regard all such correspondence plottings, or attempts at making terms with the common enemy, as crimes, deserving a felon's death and a traitor's doom. No subterfuge or sophistry can furnish an escape from the consequences of so deliberate and wicked a conspiracy against liberty and country—from such damning guilt in the climax of a nation's struggle for existence.

Many good but unsuspecting men have been induced to join this association, without duly considering the consequences of their acts, and with no suspicions as to its real object.

To such we would say, in a spirit of kind admonition, set yourselves right before the world, by abandoning your evil associates, and standing up manfully for your country. The *Scarlet Cord* instead of proving a badge of security against the enemy, may serve to invoke the depredations of those who otherwise would have protected you to the last drop of their blood, or to direct the hand of justice in the vindication of her outraged laws. Or if, perchance, the fate of the conquered should be ours, you will find that, in confiding to the plighted faith of the Yankee race, you have but relied upon 'a broken reed or a rope of sand.' Plunder is their one great passion, and neither oaths nor promises would serve as the slightest impediment to its hellish gratification. Among such thieves as they have shown themselves, there only remains honor enough 'to hate the traitor' while they luxuriate in the fruits of the 'treason.' The meanest of God's creatures would surely have an indefensible right to despise the wretches who had sold their country, and to betray them in return for their heartless perfidy. You need expect nothing from the Yankees, even if successful, but contempt and scorn; while the curses of your own people will cling to your children's children through all time. Remember, too, that the eyes of every true man are upon you, and that act as you may, *detection is inevitable.*

To those who have acted as the agents of the enemy in disseminating this infamous plot among our people—to the high priests of this most disgraceful schism—we would simply say, that instead of securing salvation in a "scarlet cord" they may yet find perdition in a "hempen" one.

THE SECRET, OATH-BOUND, AND TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY FULLY CONFIRMED! THE CONSPIRATORS EXPECTED TO VOTE FOR HOLDEN!!

Since the above was written, we have received the following communication from the Rev. O. Churchhill, of Chatham county, which will fully explain its self. As we have suspected, ever since this treasonable plot was declared to exist, it seems that one of its grand purposes, in this State, is to elect W. W. Holden, Governor.

The order of the "Heroes," it has been ascertained, was imported from Yankeedom, and it was expressly devised and concocted for the purpose of sowing the seeds of disloyalty and treason in the Confederate States, under the specious pretext of affording protection and giving amnesty to those who should become initiated and take the oaths, in the event the Yankee army should get possession of the particular section of country in which they might reside. In this way, no doubt a number of timid and unsuspecting persons, with a view of saving their property, and possibly their lives, in the contingency suggested, have joined the order of "Heroes." But we feel confident, that every honest man who has been entrapped in this most damnable invention of the enemy, now that the object of the organization has been exposed, will at once declare "non-fellowship" with it and expose the whole concern.

We append to the communication of Rev. O. Churchhill, who is an upright man and a minister of the gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, in the county of Chatham, the certificates of Silas Beckwith and Benton Helland, G. H. Holland, J. R. Long, and R. M. Sugg. The certificates are duly sworn to, and as the certifiers are understood to be men of truth and veracity, we presume no one will dare to impeach their testimony. We will have more to say about this secret oath bound conspiracy hereafter:

CHATHAM CO., N. C.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*;—I wish to state a few facts for the benefit of the public, generally. There is a secret concern in this, and other counties, of our beloved Old State. Its name is 'Heroes of America.' Its objects, or main objects, are protection from the enemy. It has one of the hardest oaths attached to it, that has ever been invented, so as to prevent its subjects from telling the secrets. It also has secret words, and signs, so every member may be recognized; and the manner and way that a person is brought into this concern, are calculated to deceive. They are taken before the person who is to administer the Oath to them; then the Oath man asks the candidate if he can keep a secret? He tells him he thinks he can. Then he says to him there is nothing in this against you either politically or religously, nothing but what is right and proper. Having this assurance, they proceed. I, a poor deluded soul, went into this unholy thing and for a short time thought it was all right, and, during that time, was the cause of some four or five others becoming deluded with myself. But, thank God, my eyes were opened to see what I had done for myself and others. I at once declared non-fellowship with the concern, and I prayed to God to forgive me for doing so vile a thing. And I believe God forgave me for it. Then I told some of my friends my thoughts upon the subject. I am a man that wishes to serve my God and do my duty to my country. I think I am a loyal man, and always have been, and I do not want to be in anything that has a disloyal tendency.

Again, I thought of my brave boy, who was fighting for our independence, and of all that I had done.

It was said too that all those who belonged to this concern were expected to vote for Mr. Holden. I knew that I could not do that, for I have ever been a warm supporter of Z. B. Vance, and expect, if permitted to live to get to the polls, in August next, to vote for him again. I would, as a friend, say to all of those who have been deluded and misled, to come right out of this thing *at once.* Especially do I insist upon all *good* men to come out; and I would say to all of them that have not as yet been brought into this miserable affair, not to accept of any proposition that may be made or offered; for I tell you it is a thing that ought not to exist. Our authorities say it is treason, and I fear it is. So all of you, who are now keeping its secrets, come right out. The oath is not binding, because it is outside of every thing that is reasonable and right. I do not believe that an individual is either morally or legally bound to keep it; for the Oath is wrong in itself. Do as I have done—go to your God and ask forgiveness, then go to the Governor of your State and lay the matter open before him, and ask forgiveness, and you will be pardoned at once, for we have a Governor who tries to do right.

I have said enough for this time. I may come again. So, Mr. Editor, you can publish this if you think it will do. It may be of some advantage to some body. O. CHURCHILL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY, June 29, 1864.

This is to certify that Silas Beckwith appeared before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, and testifies that he was a member of a secret organization in said county—the object of which, he thought, was for no good to the country, and he therefore wishes it distinctly understood, that he is no longer a member of said organization; that he was led into it by bad men; but having left it in disgust, he hopes these in power will pardon him, and he pledges himself as a good and loyal citizen, never to be led astray again. SILAS BECKWITH.

H. COUNCIL, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY, June 29, 1864.

This is to certify that Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, and R. M. Sugg, appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, testifying that they belong to a secret organization in said county, but believing it to be wrong, have declared non-fellowship with it, and they wish the public generally to understand that they were misled as to its object, and as good and loyal citizens of their country, they wish it further understood that they will not belong to any such organization, and they pledge their sacred honor as honest men never to engage in anything that has a tendency to injure their country; and they pray that the authorities will pardon them for their mistep; and they promise that they will never hereafter be caught in such an organization again. H. COUNCIL, J. P.

YANKEE ITEMS.—Commodore Wilkes has been sentenced by court martial to suspension from service for three years, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of War.

Capt. George W. Russell and J. J. Moore were arrested in Baltimore for saying "damn Butler," "damn Lincoln," "dam the whole Yankee tribe!" And Charles Meeney is under arrest for saying of some women who were waving flags at a passing regiment, that they "were not as good as niggers."

Miss Sallie Pollock, "an interesting little rebel sympathiser," has been sentenced to the penitentiary of Maryland until the conclusion of the war, because she chose to play the part of a mail carrier for some rebels.

GIDEON'S WATER-LAPPERS.

A SERMON.

Preached in Christ Church, Savannah, Friday, the 8th day of April, 1864 by Rt Rev Stephen Elliott, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia.

JUDGES: CHAP. VII, VV. 1—

1. Then Jerubbaal (who is Gideon,) and all the people that were with him, rose up early, and pitched beside the well of Harod: so that the hosts of the Midianites were on the north side of them, by the hill of Moreh, in the valley.

2. And the Lord said unto Gideon, The people that are with thee are too many for me to give the Midianites into their hands, lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying, Mine own hand saved me.

3. Now, therefore, go to, proclaim in the ears of the people, saying, Who soever is fearful and afraid, let him return, and depart early from Mount Gilead; and there returned of the people twenty and two thousand, and there remained ten thousand.

4. And the Lord said unto Gideon, The people are yet too many; bring them down unto the water, and I will try them for thee there; and it shall be, that of whom I say unto thee, This shall go with thee, the same shall go with thee, and of whomsoever I say unto thee, This shall not go with thee, the same shall not go.

5. So he brought down the people unto the water; and the Lord said unto Gideon, Every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself; likewise every one that boweth down upon his knees to drink.

6. And the number of them that lapped, putting their hands to their mouth, were three hundred men; but all the rest of the people bowed down upon their knees to drink water.

7. And the Lord said unto Gideon, By the three hundred men that lapped will I save you, and deliver the Midianites into thine hands; and let all the other people go every man unto his place.

8. So the people took victuals in their hand, and their trumpets; and he sent all the rest of Israel, every man unto his tent, and retained those three hundred men. And the host of Midian was beneath him in the valley.

The fourth campaign of our struggle for deliverance from the usurping tyranny of the United States is about to open upon a scale of grandeur equal to any which has preceeded it. Foreseeing the fierceness of this last great effort of that nearly exhausted power, our Congress has called upon us to meet it, not only in the spirit of united and determined resistance, but with humiliation before God and earnest prayer for his help and guidance. We have so often seen the gathering fury of our enemies dispersed by God in answer to our humble prayer—scattered and rolled back in blood and confusion—that we come to-day boldly to the throne of Grace, firmly believing that our prayers, and supplications, if offered with pure hearts and clean lips, will return to us laden with blessings from the Lord of Hosts the God of the armies of Israel.

Upon such a critical occasion, it becomes us to prelude our solemn fast, and the observations which arise naturally out of it, with a song of thanksgiving for the favors which have crowned us in the past, and for the position which we yet maintain in the face of our enemies and of the world. "It is of God's mercies that we have not been consumed," for we have assuredly had everything against us; numbers overwhelming, hate bitter and cruel, resources without stint, the command by our enemies of the ocean and the rivers, the ear of the world shut to us, the cry put upon us of slavery and barbarism. With all these things have we been contending for three weary years, through storm and sunshine, in cold and hunger and nakedness, creating as we fought, weeping while we labored, reaping courage and endurance from the fields sown with the blood of our children, and yet through the mercy of God, we stand this day unconquered and defiant, looking to final success with as full assurance, as upon the day when we threw down the gauntlet under the walls of the ocean girdled Sumter.—Army after army has been hurled back from its desperate advances, as the iron bound coast hurls back the waves broken into foam, which rollled up so fiercely and ominously to the assault. General after General has met his doom at our hands, not in bloody graves, but in discomfiture and disgrace, and they have passed in gloomy procession, discrowned and unwreathed, from off the stage of action.—Alas! that one of Southern birth should have led that band of smitten heroes, and that the laurels of the great Captain of two wars should have been withered in such a cause! Just retribution! that the hand which lifted itself against its mother, should have lost its cunning as it struck the blow.

Such is our cause for thanksgiving, when considered in a general manner and in its relation to the past. But we shall find it very much augmented, if instead of gazing gloomily into the future, we should look calmly around us at the perplexed scene amid which we stand. Our great business undoubtedly is, "not to trouble ourselves about what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand." It is unbecoming a christian people to be throwing crude fears and murmurings into the face of God, when we should rather be praising and blessing His holy name for his great goodness and loving kindness towards us. It may be well that our enemies should despise our strength and undervalue our resources, so that when the truth bursts upon them, the reaction may be more overwhelming, but it is not well that we should underrate our own condition and be despondent when there is no legitimate occasion for it. We must not permit the serpents which are to crush us and our children to creep out of our own altars.

If we recall the brief history of our Government, we shall perceive that, with the exception of Louisiana, the enemy has made no conquests of moment in any of the seven States which composed the original Confederacy. After three years of gigantic warfare our foes have succeeded in planting their hostile footsteps only upon the shores and coasts of the State which first defied them. The ocean line of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas, and the river line of the Mississippi and Tennessee, just where their unopposed navies could reach, comprise all their conquest, and these gained at immense expense, held within the narrowest limits and by a most precarious tenure. For two years have they fitted out armament after armament, provided with everything which mechanical ingenuity could devise and a limitless issue of paper money could purchase, and they have not advanced one foot within our territories. They tried to advance at Charleston and were whipped at Secessionville. They attempted it from Port Royal and were whipped at Pocotaligo. In that direction they stand precisely where Dupont left them in November, sixty-one. Again they were bold to move inward from Jacksonville and were shamefully defeated at Ocean pond. They made a like effort from Pascagoula and were forced to beat a hasty retreat to their vessels. Their last grand advance from Vicksburg has ended, like all the rest, in discomfiture and disaster. All they have really gained in three years of the war, has been gained in Virginia, Tennesse and Arkansas; States which joined their fortunes with the Confederacy, only after the war had commenced. Up to this moment, therefore, the armies of the United States have been only regaining territory which they lost since the struggle began in the harbor of Charleston! This is worthy of notice and teaches us how idle is any idea of subjugation. Our remaining territory is, at least, three times the area of France, and nearly one half the area of that overshadowing power, Russia in Europe. Was that Empire in any real danger when Napoleon, with the greatest army of modern times, had reached and captured its ancient capital? In none at all! His own danger it was that began when he obtained that apparently grand position! With a distant base, almost interminable space stretching away around him, in the midst of an intensely hostile people, with cavalry swarming upon his lines of communication, his defeat was certain even before the cold desconded upon his armies. And will not this be the position of every army attempting to advance within our borders, if we are only true to ourselves? Was France in any danger of subjugation when Malborough and Eugene broke through her frontier fortresses, and the bloody battles of Oudenarde and Malplaquet had consigned to dust her best and most veteran warriors? Or should we consider that Empire in any serious peril now, if England was to ravage her coasts and take possession of her harbors? During the greater part of the wars of Napoleon, France was under as strict blockade as we are now. Why then should we croak and tremble because of a few temporary reverses, which can give our enemies no permanent possession of the country and which must be maintained, if maintained at all, at a cost past all calculation.

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors: In selecting a Chief Magistrate for our good old State, we always manifest a deep interest; but at a time, like this, when our country is convulsed from one end to the other by a great and desolating war, when our enemies are pressing us sorely on every hand, and when traitors and demagogues are doing all they can to divide and distract our people and to bring reproach and disgrace on our beloved State, it more than ever becomes us to rally around our patriotic standard-bearers, and exert our best energies in behalf of our glorious cause, by sustaining none but good and true men for offices of public honor and responsibility.

In the person of Z. B. Vance we have a great champion of popular rights, a worthy representative of our early ancestors, a true and unflinching patriot, a tried and faithful public servant, and a man whose past services are a sure guarantee that he is the right man to fill the Chief Executive office of our State. Let us then rally to his support and never relax our efforts until he is again elected to that high and honorable position.

There is no doubt, Messrs. Editors, but that the greatest possible efforts are now being made, and will continue to be made, to defeat our worthy Governor. The State no doubt will be flooded with all manner of secret circulars and misrepresentations, calculated to influence the people against him; and every means will be resorted to to carry the State for his opponent. Let us then be up and doing, and in the language of the immortal Clay, "let us arouse from our lethargy shake off the dew-drops that glitter on our garments, and march again to battle and to victory."

These thoughts have not suggested themselves from any fear that Gov. Vance will be defeated, for I have no idea of such a result. I can never believe that the intelligence and patriotism of the old North State can sink to such humiliation and degradation; yet I desire that we should give him such a vote and such a majority as will forever silence his competitor and all his sympathisers. Indeed, Messrs. Editors, we have everything to encourage us, for Vance stock is continually going up. Wherever Vance goes he carries the masses with him; every speech he makes adds to his strength and weakens his competitor. The bold and fearless manner by which he handles him and reputes all of his abuse and misrepresentation has a tremendous effect upon the minds of his hearers and increases his own prospects greatly. The seventh Congressional district which Mr. Holden and his friends claim on account of its voting for Gen. J. M. Leach for Congress, will, I have no doubt, give Vance a large majority in August; and I am well satisfied, if General Leach votes at all, that he will vote for Vance. The glorious results achieved by our gallant army during this campaign, has had a most magnificent effect in inspiring the people with new courage and higher hopes and adds no little to the prospects of our Governor and the down fall of his enemies. CONSERVATIVE.

A citizen of Augusta has commenced the manufacture of ice by machinery, invented by Mr. Carrie, of France.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

IN FIELD, NEAR RUFUS' STATION, July 4th.—In order to counteract a flank movement made in force by the enemy, our army commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta night before last. The movement was conducted successfully, by the many characteristics of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Hardee's corps, though in some places not more than forty or fifty yards from the enemy's lines, did not begin to move until just before day-light yesterday, and was conducted so quietly that the enemy was not aware of it until the evacuation was complete. Not a gun was fired along the line during the night, except from Kennesaw mountain.

About sunrise they halted on Kennesaw; an hour or two later they advanced, leaving Marietta to the left, and passed near Military Institute, when our cavalry commenced skirmishing. A Brigade of the enemy this morning attacked said force, of only one hundred dismounted cavalry, and they were compelled to retire. We captured thirty heavy rifles, and a few prisoners and horses.

The enemy have been feeling for our position to-day. Considerable skirmishing; the worst along French's front.

From Mississippi.

MOBILE, July 4.—A special dispatch to the *Register* and *Advertiser* from Macon, Miss., says Gov. Clark to-day issued a proclamation, calling out every able bodied man in the State, to repel invasion; to rendezvous at Brandon and West Point.

SECOND DISPATCH.]

MARIETTA, July 4.—The force of the enemy from Vicksburg are in the vicinity of Clanton to-day, and our forces under Wirt Adams are fighting them. Another column is said to be moving simultaneously from Natchez.

From the North.

ATLANTA, July 4.—The *Appeal* has received the Nashville *Union* of the 29th. The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 1st, says Secretary Chase has resigned and Lincoln has sent to the Senate the nomination of David Todd of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Gold in New York on the 30th, 250.

A bill is before the yankee Congress, providing for calling out national forces, with a stipulation that the draft is not to be for less than one year nor more than three years; repealing commutation clause in enrollment, and taxing incomes to provide for the bounties.

The news from Grant's army is unimportant. Burnside reviewed his negro troops near Petersburg.

The Louisiana State Archives are reported to be found buried near Baton Rouge, and are partly taken to New Orleans.

The prospect that peace on the Danish question is as remote as ever, made some excitement. The English and French ministers are trying to effect reconciliation.

Commodore Semmes publishes in the *Times*, a justification of his destruction of prizes—the British Government having refused to admit them into their ports for adjudication.

Liverpool dates to the 16th, say that the steamer *Alabama* reached Cherbourg on the 11th and landed the crews of the two captured vessels. She would be permitted to make extensive repairs.

The London Daily *News* believes that the plot to overthrow the Palmerston ministry has broken down and been abandoned.

Latest from Petersburg.

GREENSBORO'.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th has been received. No news of importance. The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday says: Last night at about 10 o'clock, a heavy fire of musketry commenced on our centre, continuing very rapid for twenty minutes. It was thought at first that a general engagement had commenced, but at the end of this time it ceased. It is the opinion of those who heard it, that the yankees had assaulted our lines and were as usual repulsed.

The Reporter of the N. Y. *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*, Ira B. Valgelden, was brought in to-day. All quiet along the lines yesterday (the 3d) except occasional shelling.

The following official dispatch was received at the war Department:

H'DQRS. ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 1st.

Hon. Secretary War: Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's line about 5 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, in their late expedition against the Rail-roads, besides their killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen pieces of artillery, thirty wagons and horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes taken from the plantation on their route were captured.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE.

The following Press dispatch is taken from the *Whig.*

PETERSBURG, July 2.—There was some firing on our lines from batteries seven and ten, resulting it is supposed from an advance of the enemy on Jenkins front while relieving pickets. It lasted thirty minutes but amounted to nothing. Nothing doing but shelling on the part of the enemy.

Passenger's report heavy firing heard in the direction of Petersburg yesterday morning the 3d.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, July 6.—A special dispatch to the *Clarion* from Brandon, says the yankees occupied Jackson at noon yesterday. Gen. Slocum says his object is to destroy the Rail-roads and bridges and return to Vicksburg. The force is estimated at twenty-five hundred. Heavy firing to-day between Jackson and Canton.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. july 6 23-wtf

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorised to announce GEO. W. MINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons. ma 10-33-diw&wtw

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL, will open on Friday the 29th Inst, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum.

Her pupils will find a home in her mother's family. Only a limited number can be received. For further information, address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C., care of Dr. J. F. Cain.
June 16th, 1864. tri-w-12t

To the Voters of Catawba County.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHER SOLDIERS:—By the request of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Catawba county. It is well known that I have been a soldier for nearly two years; and should I be elected, and escape the daggers of this summer's campaign, I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I am truly in hopes to hear of a large majority in favor of your obedient servant, on the first Thursday in August next. I am your son and brother.

CALVIN HUNSUCKER.

A private in Co. D, Mallett's Battalion, lately assigned to Co. I, 45th N. C. Regiment.

june 15-25-w6t*

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

92-dlt&wtf

Notice.---Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh. Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.
Newton N. C. April 15th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd vs. Distributers of Jos. A. Williams, deceased. } Petition to divide Slaves.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that R. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.

june 8-19 w6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.

John C. Plummer vs. Ralph Blevins. } Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: It is ordered that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead and replevy in the said cause, otherwise final judgement will be rendered against him.

Witness E. C. Bartlette Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETE, C. S. C.

June 29 w6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.

M. M. Misenheimer, adm'r of D. C. Wilhelm, vs. A. M. Wilhelm & others, } Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Logan and wife Nancy, and A. M. Wilhelm are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Confederate for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord on the third Monday in July next, and show cause if any they have, why the lands described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayers of the petition.

Witness, Joseph Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday in April A. D. 1864. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk.

ma 4-w6t pr. adv. $36.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

Johnson's Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster, ($50 per 100)	1 00
Love and Liberty—Song ($40, per 100)	75
The above books are just from the press.	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, by L Branson,	2 00
Hill's Poems, by Theo H Hill,	1 50
Morven and Linda, by Rev A W Mangum,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, by M B Moore,	75
Myrtle Leaves, by Rev A W Mangum,	2 00

☞ The above books are sold at one-third off to the trade.

OTHER BOOKS ON HAND.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Hunter's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's Catechism,	75
Camp and Field, by Dr Joseph Cross,	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 50
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Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations, E H Pollard,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
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The Seige of Vicksburg,	2 50
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Life of T C Wimberly, by Uncle Charles,	75
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Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

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Volunteer's Field and Camp Book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
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School of the Guides,	1 50

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Macaria, by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten, by Judge Longstreet,	5 00
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Les Miserables Fantine,	3 00
" " St. Dennis,	3 00
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Field and Fireside Novelette,	2 00
Silas Marner, by Miss Evans,	5 00
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☞ Those ordering books to be sent per mail must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage. BARNSON & FARRAR.

july 1-12t Raleigh, N. C.